

Particular Directions
Relating to the
Cure of most DISEASES
WITH
REFLECTIONS
ON THE
NATURE and USE
OF THE
Most Celebrated Remedy

By way of Aphorism.

Done from the Latin.

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REAL ESTATE

the Road.

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O F

Chronical Diseases.

I.

They that are troubled with *Chronical Distempers*, ought to continue for some time in the use of *Medicines*, and therefore great quantities of the *Remedies* must be prepared. In pursuance of this Rule, you may prescribe large quantities of the following *Remedies*; *Digesting Powders*, *Laxative Pills*, which ought to be taken at least once or twice every week; *Distill'd Liquors*, which must be continually used for some weeks; and *Opening Waters*.

II.

It ought to be the study and care of a Physician, that the *Cathartic Medicines* which he prescribes, may perform their work effectually, and even pretty briskly; for he that doth not purge his Patients lustily, shall never acquire

D

quire their Esteem. The surest way therefore is, first to mix Digestives with purging Medicines, as with four or five Grains of Jalap Root, or with a scruple of *Sena* Leaves, and the next morning to give a *Purging Infusion*, to which you must always add a Scruple of *Jalap* Root. Thus you may use *Myrsich's Decoction of Sena*, and add to the strained Liquor one Scruple, or five and twenty Grains of powder of *Jalap*. Or you may give the same Author's *Splenetic Decoction*, with the addition of one Scruple of *Jalap* in Powder. And all the purging Medicines that are described by *B. Michael*, in his *Practical Discourses* upon *Johnston*, are singularly useful. Yet some Regard must be had to Custom and Belief, and we must exhibit Physic by way of Pills to those who think that their Operation is most effectual.

Amongst which *Myrsich's Extract* for purging *Melancholy*, which may be given from one Scruple to half a Dram, is chiefly commended. As also the same Author's *Cephalic Extract*, which may be given in the same Dose, adding one Grain of the *Troches Albandi*.

But it may be objected, That violent *Cathartics* are forbidden in Diseases of this Nature. 'Tis true indeed, that Purgation is not properly indicated, but only preparing and opening medicines. But the Humours being loosen'd, ought to be evacuated, which is best perform'd by purging. Nevertheless we must abstain from *Scammony*, and such other hot medicines, and content our selves with *Infusions*, which are not so harmful.

III.

Mercury may be profitably used both outwardly and inwardly. Inwardly, being mixt with Purgatives, to the quantity of seven, twelve, and so on to fifteen Grains, which is done with happy success. Outwardly, the Plaster of *Frags* with Mercury being apply'd to the Right or Left side, where the Obstruction lies, is very effectual: To make it more penetrating, add *Sal Armoniac* to it, and so it will be an excellent Splenic Remedy.

IV.

The frequent use of Clysters must not be neglected, of which such as are most simple are to be prefer'd. Therefore these Clysters are best, that are made of *Broth and Sugar*, or *Spring-water*, or *Milk and Honey*.

V.

In Chronical Diseases, let blood sparingly, and in the Spring.

VI.

Concerning the use of *Steel*, observe, that it ought never to be given at the first beginning of the Disease, or when the Bowels are posses't with Scirrhus hardness, or to persons of a hot Constitution, or in inveterate Distem-

stempers. Not in the beginning of a Disease, lest the Obstructions be augmented, for since it opens only by Accident, we ought in the first place to begin with universals namely with Digestives, preparing medicines, Vomits, &c. nor must steel be us'd in Scirrhus hardness of the Bowels, lest they be thereby more hardened.

• There cannot be a more noble Remedy invented, than the *Pillula Spadana*, which are thus prepar'd. Take filings of Steel, or Iron, dissolve them in *Aqua fortis*, and edulcorate them, then take the Solution, dissolve it again, and edulcorate it, add Bezoar Minerale, and Mercurius Dulcis, and with a few Grains of Scammony make it into Pills. The same cautions are to be observ'd in the use of Medicinal Waters. And this also is certain, that whatsoever provokes appetite should be given moderately. And for as much as the medicinal waters above or imitate the natural ones, it will be convenient now and then by purgation to expel the humors that are prepar'd or made fit for Evacuation. Therefore happy is that man who knows how to keep the Belly soluble.

(5)

O F

A S T H M A.

O R

Difficulty of Breathing.

I.

THE Cure of this disease is double, in the Paroxysm or fit, or out of it? When a Physician is call'd to an *Asthmatic* Person that is in danger of Suffocation, sometimes he cannot enquire particularly into the true Cause of the Disease; yet he ought to consider with himself, whether it proceeds from a Convulsion, or from obstructions caus'd by pituitous humors, or from the Blood stagnating in the Lungs. If it is occasion'd by Humors, whether in the Stomach or Lungs, there is nothing better than a Vomit. If it proceed from Blood stagnating in the Lungs, he may give *Sperma Cati* from half a Dram to a whole Dram. In this case also *Timon's* Emulsion of *Elicampagne* is a good and pleasant Remedy; or the *Asthmatic* Tincture of *Horshus*, which is made thus. Take of the flowers of Red Roses one pugil, and with the Wine,

ter of Paul's Betony, make a Tincture of four or
 five ounces; add to it one ounce of Asthmatic wa-
 ter and two drams of Matthiolas's Elixir Vita:
 The Dose is one Spoonful in the fit. If the
 disease be caus'd by Convulsions, give the pa-
 tient new Treacle, from half a dram, to
 a whole dram, in Asthmatic Water, or the
 water of Paul's Betony, with some Drops of the
 Tincture of Opium.

II.

Bleeding is not convenient in every Asthma:
 Yet it may be allow'd if the Patient be
 plethoric, or full of blood; or if the Disease be
 occasion'd by the defect or suppression of the
 Hamorrhoids, or Courses; for in such a case
 the sick person may be let Blood in the Foot.

III.

As often as you are call'd to an Asthmatic
 Woman, with every Remedy mix something
 that in a peculiar manner respects the
 Womb; as Penny-royal water, Broom-water,
 Hysterical water with Castoreum, Balsamum
 Embryonis or Infants Balsam, &c.

IV.

Women cannot well bear Vomiting, and
 therefore if the patient be of that Sex, you
 may forbear to prescribe Emetics. Yet they
 seem necessary for Children.

If the disease be by Consent from the In-
 flation or Blowing up of the Cavity of the
 Abdomen, let a few Drops of Oil of Caraway be
 Exhibited or the Carminative Essence of Wede-
 nus, and a Carminative Clyster injected.

VI.

During the Paroxysm let nothing be neg-
 lected that may promote the Freedom and
 easiness of Breathing: Let the Air be agita-
 ted by Fanning, a Blistering Plaster apply'd,
 and Issues made.

VII.

Since all purging medicines are apt to aug-
 ment the Difficulty of Breathing and to cre-
 ate a troublesome oppression of the Entrails,
 or parts about the Heart, they are not here
 indicated. But because somewhat must be
 indulg'd to the belief and Custom of Pati-
 ents, you may prescribe Manna dissolv'd in
 the water of Acoris flowers, or the Extract
 Disarthrum, dissolving one dram of it in
 pectoral water for a Potion. But I rather
 commend Medicinal Wines or Loosening Decocti-
 ons.

VIII.

In an ill habit of Body these Remedies that
 are

are commonly thought to be specific for the stomach and Liver and are therefore call'd Stomachical, and Hepatical, may be us'd instead of all others. As, *Bryoniae Stomachical powder*, *Quercus Carbolic powder*, *Jusper...*
 &c.

IX.

Among the Remedies that incite and promote Expectoration, the Balsams of Sulphur, both Terebinthinated and Aristated, are highly extoll'd; Nevertheless they that take too much of them, are in danger of falling into Consumptions or spitting of Blood; and therefore it will be sufficient to exhibit two or five drops of them. *Mysch...* *Tinctura proprietatis* given from half a Spoonful to a whole one, is another useful Remedy; also *Pulvis anonymus* or the powder without a Name, with flowers of Brimstone; or an Elixuary made of Honey, powder of Elecampane-roots and flower of Brimstone; for Honey is the Soul of the Lungs, and Brimstone an excellent pectoral. Some Juices are also reckon'd specific, as the Juice of Chervil, some Spoonfuls of it being given in Broth, the Juice of Millipeds or Wood-lie, the Juice of Earth-worms. Bruner prepares a Potion with Gum-ammoniac, which is truly effectual, but very unpleasant; I rather like that of Joel, which Etmuller has in his *praxis*.

Dyspnea, or Difficulty of breathing with a continual Fever, in Women lying in Child-bed is always dangerous, and for the most part Fatal.

XI.

Q. Why the *Paroxysms* of this disease are most violent in the Night. *Ans.* This proceedeth from the various disposition of the body; for in the day, the pores are open, and Fermentation is carried on with vigor, there is a great deal of the *Material* matter in the body, and consequently all the humors move freely and briskly: But 'tis quite otherwise in the night, when the pores are sunk and fast close together.

O F

The Hiccough.

I.

THIS seems to be but a slight matter; yet it sometimes eludes the force of the noblest Remedies, and creates a great deal of trouble to the Physician.

B 5.

Next of all, consider diligently whether the
 Sickness be occasion'd by a continual Fever.
 If it is, you may boldly conclude, that you
 have not to do with an ordinary Enemy, and
 that the part affected is not so much the Sto-
 mach as the Midriff. Wherefore Vomits and
 Catharticks are equally dangerous in this
 case; and you ought rather to prescribe
 Remedies against Convulsions, as for exam-
 ple some Composition with *Cincher* and
Opium, or the *Benzoë* Tincture with Essence
 of *Castoreum*. Outwardly, you may content
 your self with *Treacle*, or a *Campain* made
 of *Laurus* with *Treacle*, and *Spirit of Treacle*
 rectified, which alone may suffice for
 Irradiation.

III.

If there be no Fever, a Vomit is proper,
 because we conjecture that the Cause lies in
 the upper Orifice of the Stomach, or you
 may give *Stætic Pills*. After the Vomit
 exhibit such things as have power to precipi-
 tate, as *Moly*, *bliss*, *Marshall's*, *Chrysal*. After which let the patient drink
 frequent draughts of a stomachal Mixture of
Mint-water, *Zedoary-water* *sulfated*, *Quintessence*
of water; for thus the matter that was
 precipitated is dissolved and wash'd away, and
 is more easily carried downwards in order
 to be expelled.

IV.

Avoid every thing that is Cold, Sour, Flatulent, or sharp, and consequently Wine. And let this stand for a Rule, that Wine is harmful, in all convulsive diseases of the Nerves. For ordinary drink use the Decoction of *Galangal*.

V.

Outwardly, and you may apply a Plaster of *Terebinth*, if nothing else be at hand, with Spirit of *Wine* Camphorated, and Spices, as *Pepper*, *Mace* and *Nutmeg*; or *Mysick's Cataplasim* for the *Hiccough*: Or you may boil Aromatic Herbs in Wine and apply them hot, such as *Myrr*, *Southern-wood*, *Warm-wood*, *Rose flowers*, *Juniper-berries*, and *Bay-berries*.

VI.

The Hiccough usually troubles aged persons, for whom those Remedies are convenient that are commended against Apoplexies, or those that are call'd *Cephalics*; as for example, all things made of *Amber*, *Elixir vita* of *Mysick*, and whatsoever things are good against Epilepsies and Apoplexies.

O F Hoarseness.

I.

IN this Case we must have a special regard to the Air, perfuming it often with suffumigations made of *Gum Arum*, *Sassafras*, &c.

II.

The Physicians main Business is to correct the *Lympha*, for which purpose all those things that are good for *Defluxions* are profitable, especially such as are prepar'd of *Sassafras Wood*, as the *Essence* and *Wine* of that Wood.

III.

If the Patient be troubl'd with a *Lymphatick Fever*, it must be cur'd as a *Catarrhal Fever*; namely, by *Antiseptics*, which allay the Sharpness of the Humors; not neglecting temperate *Opiums*. Purgatives are of no use here, but you may expect better Success from *Bleeding*, *Sweating*, and Remedies made of *Poppies*.

IV.

VIII.

Sometimes Hoarseness proceeds from the Defect of Spirits, and is a kind of Apoplexy, familiar to Aged persons. It is cured by *Scrophularia*, and *Antispasmodics*.

Purgatives are harmful in all Diseases of the Throat, and therefore not to be used in this.

X.

Bleeding may be allow'd for Ventilation.

XI.

Sudorifics are profitable in all Diseases of the Throat, and ought not to be omitted in the present Case. *As Water of Elder-Flowers, Amber, Cinabar, Treacle and Sew-dian.* By the help of these you may work miracles.

XII.

One that was troubled with Hoarseness and had try'd all sorts of Remedies in vain was at last cur'd by drinking the *Spaw Waters*, which are certainly cur'd with notable Facility to Open and Incise.

Of a Cough.

I. In this Disease, chiefly when it is Pectoral, purgatives are far from answering the hopes of the patient, or fulfilling the promises of the Physician, and even they do more harm than good, when the Cough is occasion'd by sharpness of Weather. Pectoral Coughs are usually exasperated by purgation, see *Farrar* p. 213. yet it may be allow'd in stomachal Coughs, and when the blood is notably disorder'd and vitiated.

II.

In moist and stotty pectoral Coughs, *Opium* medicines ought not at all, or very rarely to be exhibited, lest by concentrating the Humors, they produce an Inflammation.

III.

In a dry pectoral Cough proceeding from the sharpness of the Lympha, or, according to the vulgar Doctrine, from this matter, the most sure and successful Remedies are those that are prepar'd of *Opium* and *Poppy*, especially when they are exalted with Sudorifics, as for example, with *Spirits of Marshmallus* rectified, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, &c. For it is of great moment to provoke sweating in all pectoral Coughs.

(34)
drink after them some few Spoonfulls of Bals-
semum Euphrasii or Tinctura Balsam. temper'd
with Pomegranate Water.

VIII.

Wine is not much commended by
Physick Writers, yet it is usually a very
essential Remedy in almost all sorts of
Coughs.

IX.

We prescribe Opiates in Coughs that
arise from the Spasmodicity of the
Bronchia, be it with a Fever or
without. And it is well observ'd by Boerhaave, that
these Remedies are almost never used with
good success in Coughs of this kind. In
most Coughs the fine Author recommends
use of Sweet Almonds, even when there is a
Fever.

X.

Note, that Salt of Wine burnt upon Fire
is not recommended for the cure of a Cough
tender, and for Boerhaave's Cough.

XI.

In the Convulsive Coughs of Children
caus'd by difficult breathing of Teeth
which precede blistering before all other
Cases.

XII.

The use of Flesh must be forbidden, and
Spiruous Remedies avoided. Wine is
nauseous, but pectoral Ptilims are profitable.

Sweating is of great use in Chin Coughs. But powerful Sudorifics are often wont to augment and heighten the Symptoms of Epidemical Diseases; whence all these whom the Physicians undertook to cure with a pompous Train of Remedies, died of an Epidemical Cough; as Sydenham observes p. 230.

Q. Whether it be convenient to administer Clysters to those that are troubled with Coughs? I answer affirmatively. But wish all tis to be observ'd, that in an Epidemical Cough, you must never give Clysters to three sorts of patients. 1. To Such are considerably weaken'd. 2. To Hysterical Women that are subject to Convulsions. 3. To Hypochondriacal persons; because new Commotions are thereby rais'd in their blood, which of it self is easily mov'd. It is also the Common Opinion, that Clysters are hurtful; for when the blood is full of parts that are apt to ferment, these new foreign particles, insinuating themselves into its mass produce an unusual Heat and several other Symptoms. But this is to be understood only of Rough and sharp Clysters. For such as are made of Broth with Honey or Sugar, are always safe and useful.

Of Suffocating Catarrhs or Defluxions.

These are good for preservation. Q. Whether they may not be clos'd again? I answer, that while the Blood and Circulating Humors remain in the same Disposition, they can scarcely be heal'd with safety; but so soon as that is chang'd and the person passeth from one Term of his Age to another, as from Infancy to Childhood, &c. why may not these little Ulcers be clos'd without danger.

Bleeding is very necessary, as well for easing the Lungs of their burthen, as for the satisfaction of those that are present. Clysters by scouring the first passages, do also ease the Breast by Accident.

III.

The shortest delay is full of Danger; and therefore you may give immediately from half a Dram to two Scruples of *Sperma Ceti*, and afterwards have recourse to all those Remedies that were prescrib'd for the Humoral or Petuitous *Asthma*.

Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

I. Et all strong Remedies be avoided, ^{especially} by such as work by Purgings or Sweating.

II. Salts which are in the Blood, and are ^{therefore} deservedly Dissolved, yet they ^{do} not ^{help} externally.

Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

Purgatives are hurtful.

III. Leucorrhœas are very profitable.

IV. A Voice may be opened in the Fit; ^{so} ^{that} ^{the} ^{too} ^{much} ^{blood} ^{be} ^{not} ^{lost} ^{away}.

V. Out of the Fit, ^{that} ^{is} ^{perhaps} ^{the} ^{noblest} ^{of} ^{all} ^{Remedies}.

VI. ^{Soft} ^{and} ^{Tender} ^{are} ^{more} ^{effectual} ^{externally}.

ally than internally. And on the contrary,
Optum is better inwardly than outwardly.

VI.

He that knows how to cure the Hysterical
Passion, can also cure the Palpitation of the
Heart.

371

372

Of Want of Appetite.

Spirit of Wine, taken by drops, is an excellent
Stomachal medicine, especially when it finds
flow of Windy and Pituitous Crudities in the
Stomach, able to mitigate its burning force:
but if it be taken too copiously, it destroys
the Ferment of the Stomach, and by its fiery
Quality, kindles the Chyle and Blood.

III.

All Remedies for the Stomach ought to be
temperate, lest by stronger Medicines the Na-
tural Heat should be either too much exalted
or extinguish'd, and lest the Ferment should
be thereby render'd either too sharp or too
Weak. Therefore 'tis better to give Stoma-
chal Remedies in small Doses, and by inter-
vals, than at once to overload the Stomach
with a Heap of Medicines. The same cauti-
on should be carefully observ'd in the use of
moistening Remedies, for the Stomach re-
quires to be moisten'd, not relax'd. And

we in this Age are better able to observe
these Rules, than the Ancients were, who
were destitute of *Effence*, *Tiarses*, *Distilla-
tyle*, &c.

In Diseases of the Stomach the cure must be
carried on with respect to its Heat as well as
to its Ferment for as the latter is the main
Instrument, so the former is a Promover
of the Work of Solution.

IV.

Prescribing medicines must be admin-
istered by a wary hand, and always mixt with
something that has power to correct their
Salt, & not being precipitant, would
if this course was not observed, burn and cor-
rupt the stomach. *Mercer* & *Walsley* therefore
be recommended, who, when he prescribes the
perly always adds a Grain or two of the
of *Chrys*.

V.

In Diseases of the Stomach, let nothing thin
in Oils, Waters or Fluids, be given in large
Doses.

Every Stomach cannot bear medicines made
of Oils, which are too highly commended for
correcting Cruelities because they hinder the
Work of Nature from the Stomach, & of the
poisonous humours made an inveterate Gover-
ners, nor always upon the use of medicines
made of spirits, they fall into a most grievous
Crisis, with loss of appetite and continue
the same.

We ought not to undertake the cure of any
 Disease whatsoever, without a due regard to
 the stomach, lest while we are labouring to re-
 lieve the other parts, we heedlessly hurt that.

If the Appetite be not restored after a sud-
 den, for the Patient be surged, for it is a sign
 that the cure has been perform'd by *Præci-
 pitation*. Physical Wines prepar'd with *Ca-
 licedilla*, *lessia*, *Cassia*, and *Wormwood*, are also
 very convenient in this case.

Of Thirst.

Purgative and Diuretic Medicines are hurt-
 ful to persons tormented with Thirst. To
 purge thirsty persons is to quench: Fire with
 Oil.

Since Thirst proceeds not so much from Heat
 as from Obstructions, it may be oftentimes
 better allayed by things that are Salt, and
 repeated, than by cold things.

III.

Your principal endeavour must be to pro-
 mote Spitting, in order to which let the Pa-
 tient keep *Sal. Petre*, or *Sal. Armoniac* in his
 mouth.

IV.

IV.

Shall be warm'd, in which Salt Pore have
been dissolv'd, quenches Thirst better than
is warm cold.

V.

Vinegar diluted with Spring water, being
often held in the mouth, allways Thirst, as
by a cooling quality, but by cutting the thick
and tough spittle.

VI.

I prefer before all Remedies whatsoever
the Decoction of *Tamarisks*, or of *Cherries*,
or of *Servel-Spurs*; or that which follows, which
is also common: Boil 4 Ounces of Sugar in
Quarts of Spring water to 2, in which infuse
the yellow part of the Rind of a Citrus newly
peel'd off. *Why* boil'd with Citrus is also
profitable.

VII.

Q. Whether Medicinal Waters quench Thirst?
Ans. They oftentimes increase it; by coag-
ulating the Humors; and therefore they can
not always be given safely to persons in Fe-
ver.

VIII.

Every thing that is made of milk allways
thirst, and among the rest milk and water
boil'd.

IX.

Estulsi are singularly good for Infants.

X.

The Decoction of *Sanders* is proper for
those that complain of hot distempers of the
Liver.

Butter may be held in the mouth.

Of the Diseases of the Teeth.

I.

Gold, hot, sowre, sharp and Sweet things, and also Milk and Cheese are Enemies to the Teeth.

II.

Armeniacal preparations correct stinking Teeth, but at the same time they make them Brittle.

III.

They who drink spring water, have, for the most part very neat Teeth; but the Teeth of those that are great Wine Drinkers are rotten and black.

Of Vomiting.

Armeniacal

in water

I.

IN the beginning of a Disease, Vomiting is more easily ended than at other times; and the business of a Physician in this case, is rather to be a Spectator, than an Actor.

II.

Vomiting is more dangerous, when it is accompanied with a Diarrhea, or Looseness.

III.

Vomiting

III.
Vomiting ought to be speedily stop't in Women lying in Child-bed, for they are often unexpectedly kill'd by it.

IV.
Some persons are usually taken with a Vomiting in the morning, which must not be presently stop't with Opiate or *Styptic* Medicines; but rather let the Physician labour to correct the severe and Hypochondriacal Conditions [which seem to be the Cause of the Symptom.]

V.
As there cannot be a better Remedy invented for all [excessive] Evacuations than Sleep; so Vomiting is oftentimes cur'd by that alone, saving only when it hath been occasioned by the taking of Poyson.

VI.
The Cure of this Symptom in Women with Child, ought neither to be attempt'd with Opiates nor Astringents: But Nature alone should be intrusted with the management of the business.

VII.
If it proceed primarily from the Disorder of the Spirits, the safest Remedy is, an Opiate: But if a Pain in the Reins or Guts were before, the Cure must not be begun with Opiates, but rather with bleeding, and gently purging Clyster.

VIII.
When an Emetic Medicine Works too violently, give the Patient a Spoonful of Spirit of Wine, which will in a moment stay vomiting.

IX.

In malignant Fevers prescribe such Medicines, as are both Sudorific, and endu'd with the force and qualities of Opium. As for Example, *Diascordium*, new Treacle, *Bezoartie Powder*, with *Theriaca Calestis*, *Bezoartie Tincture*, with some drops of *Essence of Shadma*.

X.

The Clysters that are given in this Disease, ought never to consist of more than eight Ounces, not even in Adult Persons, for fear of throwing the Patient into the Iliac Passion.

XI.

Medicines that are given by way of Pills, Powder or Bolus, are best retained in the Stomach, and therefore justly prefer'd before others: For Example, take of new Treacle one Dram, *Confectio Alkermes* half a Scruple, *Laudanum Opiatum* one Grain, mix and make a Bolus. Take three Grains of *Theriaca Calestis*, and make thereof 2 Pills for a Dose. Or take of *Bezoartie Powder* Half a Scruple, *Laudanum Opiatum* half a Grain; mix and make a Powder.

XII.

Sometimes vomiting of Blood is occasion'd by obstructions at the Spleen, and for this a Noble Remedy can hardly be Prescrib'd than the opening of the Vessels at the Fundament, whether it be done by the help of Medicines, or by the Application of Leeches.

Of Heart-burning.

I.

THE Disease may be commodiously divided into two kinds, according to the difference of its Cause, which are either Humours or Wind. The first may be called the Humoral Sort, and the second the Flatulent.

II.

In the Flatulent, or windy kind, Clysters are more useful than either Vomiting, Purgings or Absorbing medicines.

III.

Among Carminative medicines, I commend a mixture of *Oil of Sassafras* and *Oil of Aniseed*, which may be given to 20 or 30 Drops.

IV.

Concerning such medicines, as are endued with an Astringent Quality [and stir the Humours]; The same observation may be made here, that is wont to be made in the Cholick, that by the use of them the Disease is often Augmented.

V.

In the Humoral Kind you may prescribe a Vomitt, if nothing appear to dissolve you from it.

VI.

Opistes are more necessary in this, than in the Flatulent Kind.

VII.

You must never give precipitating medicines

cines by themselves, but always mix some Aromatics with them: For Example, you may prescribe *Cranb-Eyes*, with a Drop or two of *Oil of Clover* or *Carraways*, &c.

VIII.

The Paroxysms of intermitting Fevers are often attended with Heart-burning, especially in Women, as I have frequently observ'd, in which Case the safest Remedy is an ordinary Clyster of Broth and Sugar, or Milk and Honey.

XI.

In the same Case I have given, with notable success, five or seven of *symplic Pills of Cal.* *laur.* on the day of Intermission.

X.

If any sign of latent malignity appear, you may exhibit five, six, eight, or ten Grains of *Diaphoret Powder*, with one or two Grains of *Theriac Oculistis*.

Of Costiveness.

I.

Costiveness either comes alone, or in the company of some other Disease. When it comes alone, as it doth very frequently, to Splenetick, Hysterical, Studious, and Scorbutic Persons, and to such as are subject to the Gout and Stone, you may endeavour to remove it by exhibiting either bitter things, as *Mysick's Elixir* for Fevers, *Essence of Wormwood*, simple or compound; Dose 20, or 25 Drops half

an hour before Dinner or Supper, in one or two spoonfuls of Wine; or salt things, as *Cream of Tartar*, which may be given to one Dram, *Vitriolated Tartar*, to half a Dram, *Arcanum Duplicitatum*, to one Scruple, *Tincture of Tartar*, to 30 or 40 Drops, and (which may be reduc'd to this Class of medicines) *Chloridum Antimonii* to 20 Drops; or such things may soften [the Excrements] and make [the passages] slippery as butter spread upon bread, and eaten before Dinner and Supper, Fresh water Baths, Linseed-Flower applied in a Bag to the *Abdomen*, Apples Boyl'd with Honey, and eaten before meat: or finally such things as stir up a Vigorous Fermentation, as Wine copiously Drunk.

II.

If this Symptom be joyn'd to some Disease the safest Remedies are the *Electuary of Tamarinds* with *Sena*, *Tincture of Sena*, &c. For Example, Take of *Sena Leaves* * one Dram, *Water* two ounces, *Salt of Tartar* six Grains, let them stand all night together, in the morning Filter them, so shall the Liquor, which is sufficient for one Dose, lose its bitterness and acquire a Red Color. Wine prepared with *Raisins*, or a Decoction of *Raisins* prepared with one or two Drams of *Sena*, *meus* hath one, which may be thus corrected. Take of *Raisins*, small and great, of each one Ounce and an half, *Sena Leaves* one Ounce, *Cinnamon* two Drams, *Cream of Tartar* one Dram; beat them in a mortar to a Paste, and pour upon them two quarts of *Rhenish Wine*.

* You may take 2 or 3, increasing the quantity of Water.

first well heated; Let them stand a day and a night in a Vessel close stop'd, and in a luke-warm place; then press them out, and filtrate the strain'd Liquor through brown paper, and bottle it up for use. Write upon it *Unguentum Passulatum*, or *Raisin Wine*; let the Patient drink a draught of it in the morning, and in the afternoon; or you may give whey boild with Raisins, or Tamarinds.

III.

Common Clysters are profitable, if they be not too frequently exhibited, otherwise they leave a certain dryness behind them, and therefore they ought not to be administer'd above once or twice a week.

IV.

A Physician can never acquire Fame by prescribing the *Fransfers Pills*, or Pills made of *Abes*, or *Elkair Proprietaria*; such things may indeed give the Patient present Ease, but he will afterwards repent that he took 'em.

V.

They are no less mistaken, who thinking to repel Force by Force, immediately exhibit a strong Cathartic, which often causes great Disorders in the the *Abdomen*; not considering that their work should be rather to open and loosen the Belly, than to purge out humors.

VI.

Sometimes indeed a purging medicine may work as effectually as either the Physician or Patient can desire, and yet afterwards the Belly shall be more costive than it was before: Because tho the small Guts be emptied, yet there is nothing taken out of that which is call'd the *Colon*.

VII.

If the Right Gut be stuffed with hard Excrements, you will find Oils injected, way of Clyster, to be very effectual, as Oils of Rapes, Linseed, Olives, &c. But the Faeces be harden'd in the upper Gut, you must prescribe Oily and Fat things to be drunk, for example, Oil of Olives or Beer & Ale.

VIII.

The Soles of the Feet, and the Navel have a notable Sympathy with the Guts, and Remedies made of *Aloes* and *Colopaintide* sometimes apply'd to those parts with excellent success. Wherefore the soles of the feet may be anointed with the Fat of a Pig or, in Infants, with fresh Butter mix'd with Goose grease, and *Moose-Dung* put upon the Navel. A Linnen Clout dipt in *Essence of Proprietary* may be also apply'd to the Navel.

IX.

It is certainly a good sign in all Diseases whatsoever, and conduceth much to the Health of the Patient, when the Belly performs its office daily, and regularly; yet is no less certain that a *Diarrhoea* or *Laxity* is a more dangerous symptom, than *Costiveness* in the Diseases of Women, Children, in the Small-pox, and malignant Fevers.

X.

Loosening medicines should always be given either at, or a little before Supper, for so they rarely fail to work in the morning.

ing, which is the most convenient time for going to Stool. They who are troubled with Constiſtencies, ſhould neither apply themſelves to ſtudy in the morning, nor walk abroad, till they have firſt gone to ſtool; for a ſlow belly muſt be frequently put in mind of its Duty.

Of the Illiac Paſſion.

I.

Whereas all Purgine medicines, whether they be Exhibited above, or below, do immediately degenerate into Vomits, That Phyſician muſt needs diſcover a great want of Judgment, who preſcribes a purgative Remedy to a Patient that is troubled with frequent Vomiting, or cauſes a Clyſter to be injected, when there is ſo great a Conſtriction from the Fundament even to the Throat; For by ſo doing, the Violence of the Symptoms will unavoidably be increas'd.

II.

From what hath been ſaid, it manifeſtly appears, that they who preſcribe ſeveral Clyſters to be injected, even in the ſpace of one hour, are contrary to Reaſon; for there is nothing evacuated by them but Blood.

III.

'Tis better therefore to appeaſe the Stomach and Guts, before we proceed to Evacuation; which may be done by applying a live Whelp to the Abdomen; and giving mint Water inwardly.

IV.

In this Disease the Patients must be treated like Women in Child-bed : they must avoid all cold things, as they would the Plague, as being hurtful to the Guts. All their Drink must be warm, and their Diet thin.

V.

If it be judg'd convenient for the Patient to swallow a Bullet, let him first drink a Draught of Oil of sweet Almonds, or Linseed.

VI.

Opium is not safe when there is a great heat, for it may easily produce an Inflammation, and that a gangrene of the Intestines.

VI.

No Faith is to be given to so Treacherous a Disease, which often returns to the Assault after a feign'd Truce, and therefore the Patient should continue the use of Stomachical Remedies for many days together.

Of the Diarrhæa, or Flux of the Belly.

I.

It is certainly a thing worthy of laughter at, that Physicians should so often, and with so much Anxiety deliberate, whether a *Diarrhæa* may be safely suppress'd in a malignant Fever, whereas it is merely symptomatic. Mothers are also very unwilling to have a stop put to those *Diarrhæa's* to which their Children

Children are very subject, imagining that much of the offending matter is thereby expelled; but I see no Reason why these Fluxes should not be stopt, if it were always in the Physicians power to suppress them. For that which is voided is not the Cause, but the Product of the Disease: Hence the Excrements are very stinking, crude and undigested, and therefore ought to be corrected, and reduced to a natural Form and Consistency.

II.

Sweating stops a *Diarrhea*.

III.

Fluxes of the Belly are very dangerous in all Diseases of the Breast; they are also oftentimes fatal to Women in Childbed, and Infants that are seiz'd with malignant Fevers.

IV.

It happens not unfrequently, that such as give themselves up to Grief, are thereby precipitated into incurable *Diarrheas*, the Temperature of the Animal Spirits being disorder'd, and the natural constitution of the Bile, and Ferment of the Stomach exceedingly perverted. The Patients are troubled with a wandering Fever, pine away, and die.

V.

Beware of beginning the Cure by astringent medicines, which breed contumacious obstructions of the Bowels, and Intestines, that end in a Dropsy.

VI.

The Question concerning Bleeding may be thus decided; that it is allowable, when such parts or excrements of the Blood, as are apt

to cause Fermentation, are deposited in the Guts, and a Fever is joyn'd to the other symptoms.

VII.

The Eating of Flesh is hurtful.

VIII.

Moderately cooling medicines, as *barley-water*, *barley-born-water*, *citrated*, *syrup*, *Rosæ*, &c. are more profitable than a hotter sort of stomachal Remedies.

X.

Let the quantity of all the Clysters that are prescrib'd in this Disease be small, when the design be to scour, or to comfort the intestines; both which Indications may be accomplish'd by dissolving three Drains of *Opium* in a Clyster.

Of the Disease called Cholera

I.

If there be a great Redundancy of corrupt Humors in the Body, the Patient in the mean while retaining a competent measure of strength; 'tis better for the Physician to content himself with acting the part of a wary Spectator, than to attempt a present Cure.

II.

The surest and best Remedy is *Theriac*, *Calestis*, with Crabs Eyes, *Bexar*, or the *Bozartie Powder*, or with the precious cordial Powder. Tincture of Roses exalted with a little mint Water, and Julep of Gems may be now and then interpos'd.

Of the Lientery.

I.

Purgatives should be either wholly omitted, or such of them only made use of, as are most gentle and benign.

II.

Simple and easily prepar'd Stomachal medicines are often found to be more effectual than the Compound; as, for example, Camellid Honey, Camellid Ginger, the Yolk of an Egg beat'd with Sugar, Essence of Wormwood, and all the Preparations of Mastic.

Of the Celiac Passion.

I.

SEeing it is not easily to be determin'd, whether this disease be fomented by a defect of the Bile, or by Obstructions of the milky Vessels; the Remedies that are prescrib'd for the Cure of it, ought to consist of a mixture of bitter and opening Ingredients, as Essence of Wormwood, steel'd and exalted with Tincture of Tartar, or of Antimony. Thus you may mix 2 drams of Essence of Wormwood with 12 Drops of Liquor of Steel. The best Liquor of Steel is made by Sublimating Flowers of Sal Armoniac with Steel; the remaining substance being laid by in a Cellar, will dissolve into a Liquor, which is the true Liquor of Steel.

E

Of

Of the Dysentery.

I.

I cannot believe that this Disease is occasion'd by an Irritation of the Guts. It is not a Vulsion that squeezes the Blood out of the Vessels: And this continual Irritation doth often cause an Inflammation, and is the last Stage of the Disease in the Intestines: so that the Blood which we find in them, after the Disease, are not the Cause, but Effect of the Disease.

II.

It may be convenient to give a Vomit, if the Dysentery be originally occasion'd by something that the Patient has eat or drunk, and if you are call'd at the Beginning of the Disease. But after all, this is a very nice point, and must be tenderly managed, lest the violent Operation of the Medicine, raise new Tumults. And perhaps it were better, instead of a Vomit, to give gently scouring and purging Clyster.

III.

Concerning the use of Purgatives, my Opinion is, that they are equally, and for the same reasons to be condemn'd in a Dysentery, and in a Superpurgation; yet, that you may make the best of your way in so doubtful and dangerous a Course, you may prescribe Tincture of Rhubarb, with some drops of Tincture of Opium; or Rhubarb in substance with half a Grain, or a whole Grain of Laudanum Opium.

IV.

In this Disease, 'tis the Duty of a Physician to prescribe much, not many things.

V.

This great and dangerous Distemper is to be defended the Body, especially the Feet from Cold, and by procuring and promoting a quiet and undisturb'd *Transpiration*.

VI.

The *Clysters* that are order'd to be injected, should neither be too large, nor too frequently repeated. Half the usual Dose is sufficient in this Case; and if the Fundament be very tender, the safest way is to give none at all.

VII.

The use of *Astringent* or binding medicines is attended with the same pernicious consequences, as when they are externally apply'd for the cure of Inflammations and *Erysipelas*.

VIII.

Infectious Dysenteries, or such as are communicated by Contagion, are never without a Fever: Hence 'tis plain, that Sydenham's Remark is not ill grounded, who affirms, that a *Dysentery* is a peculiar kind of Fever.

IX.

At the beginning of the Disease, *Whey* is an excellent Remedy, if it be injected by way of *Clyster*, instead of Purgation, which may be wholly neglected.

Of the Disease call'd Tenesmus.

I.

THIS Disease seems to be a natural Endeavor of the upper Intestines, to disburthen themselves into the straight Gut, which being destitute of Spirits, and having lost its wonted Vigor, is not able to expel the Excrements, and ease it self of so troublesome a Load: The only way to perform the Cure, is by the use of Restorative, or strengthening Remedies: For the Patient's desire to go to stool, grows proportionably less violent, and at last ceaseth, according as his strength increaseth, and his former Vigor is restored. All the External Remedies that are put into his Fundament, serve only to augment the Violence of the Disease, as any experienced Physician will acknowledg.

Of the Hepatic, or Liver-Flux.

I.

IT is cur'd by Medicines that correct the Distemperature, and allay the Sharpness of the Blood; such as *Whey* boil'd with *Tamarind*, the *Tinctures* of *Antimony* and of *Tartar*, *Essence of seal'd Marsh*, &c.

The

The Opening of an Issue in the Arm, may prove a very effectual Remedy.

Of the Diseases of the Haemorrhoidal Vessels.

I. They that are trouble'd with the Flowing of the *Hæmorrhoids* should be rarely purged.

II.

Bleeding is dangerous, because it stops a Familiar Evacuation, which Nature is often able to bear for several years. And whereas the Blood that is thus Evacuated, is thick and corrupt, on the contrary that which is taken away by opening a Vein is Florid and Spirituous.

III.

Yet Bleeding may be allow'd, when 'tis indicated by an Inflammation, or the Suppression of some Customary Evacuation.

IV.

A special Regard must be had to the Digestive Faculty of the Stomach.

V.

All the Remedies for a *Carbexia*, or ill habit of Body, are profitable here, as *Quercetax's Carbolic Powder*.

VI.

The opening of these Vessels, seems to assure us of a very effectual Assistance in the Cure of many great Diseases; yet ought not to be rashly attempted, lest the Patient be thereby precipitated into new and needless Inconveniences.

VII.

Wine is hurtful to all that are troubl'd, either with the *suppression*, or *Flowing* of the *Menstruums*.

VIII.

Whosoever knows how to remove the Obstructions of the Bowels, may securely undertake the Cure of the *Blind*, or *lurking Hemorrhoids*, for which oftentimes there needs no other External Remedy, than the *Spittle* of a fasting Man or Dog.

IX.

Instead of *Fulminating Gold*, which is a celebrated Remedy for *Fistulous Ulcers*, you may substitute *Native Chamber*, making there of an Ointment with *Oil of Sweet Almonds*, or some other proper Oil.

Of the Colic.

I.

When you think fit to exhibit a *Purgative Medicine*, let the Dose be large enough to do its work effectually.

You

II.

You may proceed the more securely to Purgation, if the Patient be neither troubled with a Fever nor Vomiting. Liquid Medicines are most proper for this purpose.

III.

Enema Clusters are not so effectual in any Disease, as in the Colic.

IV.

Remember always to order a *Cluster* to be injected, before you exhibit an *Opium Medicine*.

V.

'Tis very convenient to mix *Carmenatives Medicines*, that is, such as disperse Wind, with *Opium*.

VI.

Colics that are Habitual and Endemical, proceeding from a Vitiated Air, may be cur'd by *Sudorifics* alone. Only you must interpose medicines that assuage Pain, which are to be taken at Night. In this Case an *Empiric* at Vienna was wont to make use of a certain Sudorific Decoction with notable success.

VII.

Chamomill is the true Antidote against the Colic, from what cause soever it proceeds.

VIII.

Spirit of Juniper is a good Remedy for that sort of Colic that is occasion'd by external cold. And *Aqua Mirabilis* is convenient, when the Disease is caus'd by crudities in the stomach, or by any thing that hath been eat or drunk.

AN

All cold things are Enemies to the Intestines.

Of a Rupture, or Bursting.

I.

THE Secret for the cure of a Rupture is a Truss.

II.

'Tis not always safe to administer Chastity to bursten persons.

III.

There are many Medicines highly extol'd by a sort of Hyperbolical Writers, but few of them are found by Experience to deserve the lofty Epithets that are bestow'd on them.

IV.

My Advice is, That the part be anointed with stinking Balsam, and cover'd over with Gluinary (or Gluing) Plaster.

Of Intermitting Tertian Fevers.

I.

Simple Tertians are frequently doubt'd the use of violent Cathartics.

II.

It is of great importance for the cure

those Fevers, to give a *Vomis* four or five hours before the Return of the Fit.

III.

Medicines made of *Berber* and *Shells* do not only double the *Fever*, but also make way for the *Drops*.

IV.

The *Young Persons* are easily able to bear the shock of this *Dilemper*, yet it may prove fatal to the *Age*.

V.

This Disease renders those that are subject to it, obnoxious to *Febrile Fevers*.

VI.

We must not neglect the common Opinion, That the crossing over a River, or sitting in a Church, do usually occasion Relapses in these Fevers: for the Air on the Water, and in Stone-buildings, being thick and cold, hinders Transpiration.

VII.

Clysters are beneficial before the Return, but harmful in the Declination of the *Paroxysm*.

VIII.

The Patient must beware of drinking much in the beginning, but may drink freely about the end of the Fit.

IX.

All the benefit that accrues from the use of *Opiates*, is barely this, That they render the Blood less apt to obey the Impulses of the *Febrile Ferment*, which are renew'd within certain Periods. Hence 'tis evident, that these Medicines breed Obstructions in the Bowels.

The whole Art of curing *Intermitting Fevers* consists in giving the proper Antidote in due time, that it may exert its entire Virtue. The fittest seasons for administering the Antidote, will be found after several Trials. Add this caution is to be perpetually observed, that in the composition of medicines, such Ingredients as mutually destroy, or hinder one another's Operation, be not mixt together.

The Use of *Judorifics* in these Distempers, is Recommended by the Unanimous Approbation of almost all Practical Physicians; yet I must own, that all the Observations that I have hitherto made, do rather destroy than confirm their Opinion: These medicines do indeed shorten the Fit, but never strike at the Root of the Disease.

Bleeding taketh not away the Fever, and never contributes toward the Cure, but only by accident, in as much as it puts the Blood that is left in such a condition, that it is not so easily wrought upon by a powerful Fermentation.

Whereas after every access of the Fever, a new Febrile Ferment is Generated, either out of the Relicks of the Aliments, or the Excrementitious Parts of the Blood deposited on the solid Parts in the Declination of the Paroxysm; it necessarily follows, that the sick person ought not to Eat either before, or during the Fit, and that Salts, and other

other medicines, that preserve the mixture and Temperature of the Blood from being vitiated, should be given in the Declination of the Fit, and the use of them repeated, according to the method of that *English Physician in France*, with his *Quinquina* or *Fernus* &c. Thus, if your Patient be troubled with an Intermitting Fever, let him take a Densive medicine on the Day of Intermission, that the Specific may be exhibited that night, and the next day about the end of the Paroxysm. Or you may give a Vomit on the Day of the Fit, four or five hours before the Return of the Paroxysm, and a dose of the Specific about the end of it, when the Sweat breaks forth, which must be repeated the next day, both in the morning, and at night, and the day following before the Fit, and at the end of it; and let the Patient continue to observe the same method, till the Fever leave him. Such things as exert their Force quickly, as Spirit of *Salt Armoniac* may be given an hour before the Paroxysm; but tis better to exhibit other medicines, such as fixt Salts, two or three hours before it.

XIV.

Volatile Salts, by Rarefying the Blood too much, make way for the *Diabetes* and *Consumption*.

XV.

If your Patient be tractable, the best Advice you can give him is this, That he would be perswaded to drink some hot Liquor, whether Beer or Wine, in the Declination of the Fit,

Fit, which will powerfully promote his sweating. All cold things are hurtful in *Tertian Fevers*.

XVI.

The common Julaps blow up the *Stomach*, and make the *Stomach* flatulid.

XVII.

Liquid things are good and useful in *Tertian Fevers*; for they dilute *thick Choler*; but *Injunctum* they are hurtful.

XVIII.

For a Specific Remedy, I recommend to all persons *Potter's Antidotion*, with *As Armoniac*, or *Arsonian Duplication*.

XIX.

In a *Tertian Fever* Camphire alone may serve for an *Amulet*.

XX.

Happy is that Physician, who, some hours before the *Paroxysm* begins, can, without raising any Disturbances, procure an easy *Purgation*, and gentle *Sweat*. Could *any* be so fixt, as to Operate first by *sicc*, and after three or four stools by *Sweat*, 'twould be a noble Experiment, and a never enough commended Remedy for *intermitting Fevers*.

XXI.

In all Fevers the Patient must be admonish'd to abstain from *Flesh*.

Of Quartan Fevers.

I.

WHEN you prescribe a *purging* medicine, which you must rarely do, remember always to add a little *Mercurius Dulcis*. *Vomits* are more useful than *Purgatives*.

II.

Bleeding is hurtful.

III.

The Cure of this Disease must be manag'd with a great deal of Caution at the *beginning*, and much more towards the *End*.

IV.

Quartan Fevers, that commonly begin about the *Autumnal Equinox*, end for the most part about the beginning of the *Spring*.

V.

Small Wine, seasonably given, procures sweating, and strengthens the Patient.

VI.

Excessive Drinking is more dangerous in *Quartan*, than in *Tertian Fevers*.

VII.

Great Spitters are easily cur'd.

VIII.

Cold is a dangerous and formidable Enemy to all that are troubled with this Distemper. And therefore the parts about the Heart [or according to the vulgar Phrase, the stomach] ought to be carefully sent against it. 'Twill be likewise convenient, during the Paroxysm, to apply frequently to the *Abdomen*, Linnea

F

Clouts

Clouts doubl'd, and dipt in Spirit of Wine.

IX.

Blistering Plasters are more profitable in this, than in a *Tertian* Fever.

X.

The Patients ordinary Drink should be always tinctur'd with the Infusion of *Sweet* Ingredients, ty'd in a Bag; such as *Wormwood*, *Lesser Centaury*, and *Stee* *And*; at least 'twill be fit to impregnate it with some Drops of *Compound Essence of Wormwood*.

XI.

If this Disease be at last complicated with a *Droisie*, the Fever has a juster claim to the Physician's Care and Endeavours than that other adventitious Distemper: For *Hydragoga*, or medicines that evacuate watry Humours, exasperate the Fever. *Essence of Wormwood* steeld is an excellent Remedy in this case.

XII.

Any thing that is made of *Spiders* may be used externally, for an *Amulet*.

Of Fevers in general.

I.

After all Intermittent Fevers, the Return of the Disease is effectually prevented by bitter things.

II.

Acids as such are suspected in all Intermittent Fevers, saying only the *Septartic* *Thermic*.

III.

In all Fevers whatsoever, whether Continual or Intermitting, the Patient is secure so long as he *splets* freely.

IV.

In all Fevers, *Foulness* of the Tongue is a suspicious Symptom.

Of Continual Fevers.

I.

In simple or putrid continual Fevers, *Medicating* alone, if seasonably administered, does often perfect the cure.

II.

Let this stand for a perpetual Rule to be observ'd in all continual Fevers, That the Physician must never leave the Patient, till he has first seen, and examined his Tongue.

III.

A *Vomit* timely given, mitigates all the Symptoms that appear through the whole course of the Disease; such as a *Diarrhea*, *Head-ach*, *Warting*, *Phrensis*, &c.

IV.

Purgings medicines, properly so called, are generally hurtful in all the stages or periods of the Disease.

V.

Sudorifics given in the beginning, especially the stronger sort of them, stir up greater Commotions, and add a *Phrensis* to the other Symptoms.

VI.

Not that I condemn the use of all *Antidotes*, or *Cordial Medicines*, in the beginning: Only I would advise the Physician, to chuse from among them, such as are most Temperate, that serve rather to correct and im-
bibe sharp Humours, than to procure Sweating.

VII.

I say that such Medicines ought to be exhibited; for seeing *Malignant Fevers* do often at the beginning, lurk under the Disguise of *simple continual Fevers*, lest we should seem to have omitted any thing, that might have contributed to the Patient's Recovery, we must never fail to administer temperate *Antidotes*, in all *Continual Fevers*, that the Prudence and Foresight of the Physician may be commended, when the malignity does afterwards discover it self.

VIII.

Acids are more useful in *Continual*, than in *Intermitting Fevers*.

IX.

Clysters should be frequently us'd in the Beginning, rarely in the height and declination of the Disease.

X.

Opiales are indeed commended, but they should never be given, but in cases of extream necessity; and when the Patient's strength is not yet wholly exhausted.

XI.

I recommend medicines made of *Poppies*, *Corn-Poppies*, *Emulsions*, or *Diascordium*.

Olymizal

XII.

Chymical Remedies are certainly most powerful : but *Vegetables* are often given with less danger, and greater success in Fevers; as the *Decoction of the Roots of Sorrel*; the *Leaves of Dandelion*, *Fumitory*, and *Violets*, the *Flowers of Violets and Roses*, or *Distill'd Waters*.

XIII.

It would be needless to muster up a numerous Train of medicines, since these few that follow are sufficient, namely, *barbora prepar'd* against *Fire*, *Potarius's Antibellum*, *phlegma dupplicatum*, *Nitrum perlatum*, and *antimonium diaphoreticum*.

XIV.

They boil'd with Citrons allways Thirst.

XV.

Sydenham has out-done all that ever writ concerning *Continual Fevers*. And *Morus* has treated most accurately of *malignant Fevers*.

Of Hectic Fevers.

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I.

IN this Case the Physician ought to proceed with a great deal of tenderness and moderation.

II.

All *Colliquative* things are hurtful. *Distill'd Liquors* are very profitable, if the Patient take four or five Spoonfuls, three or four times every day, for several weeks together.

III.

Milk is the proper Remedy for this Disease if it be taken by it self, and at convenient Intervals. Yet it is most effectual, when the Fever is not attended with an Ulcer.

IV.

The *Antiphlogistical Therapy* is a more proper Remedy for an *Anorexia*, or Defect of Nourishment proceeding from Cruditie in the *Stomach*, than for a true *Hætic Fever* fomented by an Ulcer of the *Lungs*.

V.

The Complaints of patients concerning *Natural Heat* ought never to be slighted by the Physician; for that symptom requires both his attention, and speedy assistance.

Of Malignant Fevers.

I.

IF you find it convenient to attempt something, let it be done, and that at either daily or never.

II.

The safest way is to give a *Vomitus*, if the Patient be troubl'd with an oppression at the Heart.

III.

Bleeding either hurts or helps, so that it is very difficult to establish a certain Rule concerning it: Yet I hold it to be the safest Course to open a Vein, and that on the first or second day, so that no Error be committed.

ted as to the quantity of the Blood that is taken away.

III.

The Physician ought never to depart from the sick Person, without observing his Eyes; for an unwonted Alteration in those Parts portends a Tragical Issue of the disease: And as he feels the Patients Pulse, he ought to take diligent notice whether his hand trembles.

IV.

Whereas they that are sick of malignant Fevers, are apt to fall into *Epileptic Fits*, all the medicines that are prescrib'd should be mixt with specific Remedies against that Disorder; as for example, a few grains of *Cassia*, *Cinnamon*, *Spirits of Marishorn* sweetened, *Powder Salt of Marishorn*, or of *Vipers*.

V.

On the seventh day 'twill be convenient to procure a *sweat*.

VI.

The first *Clyster* that is given in the beginning of the Disease, may be somewhat strong; but afterwards, in the Progress of the Disorder, only such as are gentle must be exhibited.

VII.

Let a thin Diet be prescrib'd; the patient may conveniently feed on *Panadoes*, *Restorative Drinks* prepar'd with *Citrus*, *Cream of Marshy*, *Emulsions*, &c.

VIII.

A *Lues venerea* is never without danger, and therefore you must immediately prescribe

some Cordial medicine that may also strengthen the Intestines, such as *Diascordium*, burnt *Harts-horn*, *sea'd-Earth*, *Beyazite powder*, &c.

IX.

Bleeding must never be prescrib'd when the Patient has a *Looseness*, much less when he is troubl'd with *Vomiting*.

X.

A little *Urine* may be allow'd, chiefly in the *Spotted Fever* and the *Plague*.

XI.

If the Patient be seiz'd with an *Inflammation* in any of the Bowels or other Parts, his condition is almost hopeless, and therefore the Physician should be careful to foretell the Event. And seeing the Inflammation requires bleeding more peremptorily, than the cause of the Disease can prohibit it, we are forc'd to open a Vein, in what Period soever of the Disease it happens, at least that we may not be accus'd of neglect.

XII.

When the Patient is troubl'd with a *Looseness*, or *Caarrh*, *Spirit of Vitriol* shall not be exhibited, which otherwise is an excellent Remedy.

XIII.

If the Disease be accompany'd with a Violent Heat, abstain from Treacle and other hot medicines.

XIV.

Opiate Remedies are highly extoll'd by Practical Writers; but whosoever depends

upon their assistance shall find himself cheated.

XV.

The more *Blistering Plaisters* you apply, the greater advantage you may expect from them; namely on the *Wrists*, and *Calves* of the legs.

XVI.

After the *Spots* begin to appear, you must abstain from raising any *Comotions* in the first *Passages*, in so much that even *Chylers* are suspected in this case.

Of the small Pox.

I.

Let few or no medicines be given.

II.

In the Beginning of the Disease every thing that may increase the Agitation of the Blood is to be esteem'd no better than *Poyson*; such as the Heat of the Chamber or Bed, *Stew*, *Wine*, and all those things that are said to drive forth the Pox: so that the safest way is to give nothing at all, unless when you are forc'd by the urgency of some grievous Symptom.

III.

Usually after the fourth or fifth day the Patient should begin to take large Doses of *Marsh-mallows*, *Rosier*, *Barley*, or *Violets* in his ordinary Drink; for these are the true *Antidotes* of the small Pox.

E. 50

IV.

IV.

Many have been kill'd by too great an abundance of the Pox, where as the scarcity of 'em rarely proves fatal to any: which observation alone may serve to evince the dangerousness and Abuses of *Expelling medicines*.

V.

Provide in time against any inconveniencies that may happen to the *Eyes or Throat*.

VI.

If you would promote the *Coming forth* of the Pox, content your self with such common Remedies, as are even not unknown to women, as *Columbine-seeds*, *Eumitory water*, *Expulsive water*, *Benger Stone*, &c.

VII.

After the eighth or ninth day the Patient must be consider'd as seiz'd with a new Fever, and treated accordingly; for from thence to the thirteenth or fourteenth day he is still in very great danger, and even greater than at the first; you must endeavour therefore to preserve the mixture of the blood, and the Union of its Parts undisturb'd, by giving frequently such things as these, namely *Spirit of Vitriol* *marsh-mallows* *frailled*, *Marsh-mallows water* *situated*, a little of the *Juice of Citrons* in ordinary drink, *Cooling Guleps* &c. For we ought not only to abstain from every thing that may increase the new and feverish Heat of the blood, but endeavour by all means to qualify and allay it.

Of Atrophy or Defect of Nourishment.

I.

Wither'd or blasted members are sometimes more effectually restor'd by gentle and frequently repeated Rubbing, than by the use of medicines.

II.

Beware of putting a further stop to the Influx and Circulation of the Nutritious Juice, by the Application of such things as are apt to stuff the Pores. And no less caution is to be observ'd in the use of the more volatil sorts of spirituous medicines, lest the obstructions be augmented by the Evaporation of the thinner Parts.

III.

Be careful therefore to remove spirituous medicines with Oily and Fat things; for example, *Spiritus Cornuflavus* with Oil of Foxes.

Of the Phthisic or Consumption.

I.

THIS Disease at the beginning, proceeds almost always from the stomach, unless when it is occasion'd by spitting of blood: Hence stomachal Remedies are very effectual in this case, as the *Antiphthisical Tincture*, stomachal

marsh Powder with sal Armoniac, Liquor of
scald Marsh, Meibom's opening Tincture, &c.

II.

Abstain from *Purging* and *Bleeding*; yet a
Vein may be open'd for Preservation.

III.

The blood stagnating in the Lungs threatens the helpless Patient with inevitable Destruction.

IV.

Diseases of the breast are never to be slighted: for many are thereby precipitated into unexpected Ruine.

V.

Mineral Waters are onely useful for preservation, and that also with this Caution, that they neither be drunk too largely nor too frequently: for all *Purged* things are enemies to the breast.

VI.

Nor is the excessive use of *sugar* less hurtful: and therefore I have a better opinion of *Distill'd Liquors*, without the Addition of *syrups* and *Sugar*.

VII.

Balsam of Sulphur dissolved not only doth not cure, but sometimes even causes a Consumption.

VIII.

Decoctions of the *Woods* are convenient only in the beginning: but in the Progress of the Disease, you may give more safely the Decoction of *chiba* with *Faburay Herbs*, such as that which is propos'd by *Bonellus* in his *Praxis*.

IX.

Herbs are singularly useful in a beginning Consumption, but afterwards they become harmful by drying the body.

X.

Injoin a severe Abstinence from Wine, Frye, and Anger.

XI.

Opiales are only convenient in the beginning.

XII.

Let all consumptive Persons be careful to avoid the Evening or Night Air, South Winds, Places under ground, Churches, and Crossing over Rivers.

XIII.

Any sort of Milk is a most present Remedy for allaying the Sharpness of the blood, rather than for healing an Ulcer in the Lungs.

XIV.

The gentle force of this diet is best avoided by mild and gentle means. Hence 'tis that many by contenting themselves with *Preparat* and *Vulnary Plants*, make a shift to live several years; while others by emptying the *Spontaneous Galley* port, draw upon themselves a sudden and untimely Death. Look upon these few Remedies to be sufficient, *Root of Raisins*, *Conserve of Roses*, *Pink*, *Marsh-mallows*, *Ground-Ivy*, *Scabious*, *Potter's*, *Amalagam*, the *vanishing powder*, *Crabs*, &c.

XV.

In this case, if in any other, *Suffumigations* are

are highly useful, and even necessary: They may be made with the *Gums Annae*, of *Juniper* and of *Ivy*, *Amber*, *Olibanum*, *maistick*, *Turamabac* and *Storax*.

Of a Cachexia, or Ill Habit of Body

I.

They that are most gently purg'd, are most speedily cur'd.

II.

Often repeated *Purgations* are hurtful in this Disease, as they are necessary in a confirm'd Dropsy.

III.

The first Digestion claims the first and principal care of the Physician. In performance of this indication all the preparations of *Mint*, *Wormwood*, *Juniper*, *Tartar*, and *Steel* are convenient.

Of the Dropsy.

I.

Let the Patient be purg'd strongly, or not at all: for a gentle Purgation always encreases the swelling of the Feet.

II.

II.

The most necessary and difficult part of the Physician's task consists in distinguishing between the different Constitutions of the Patients with Relation to *purging medicines*.

III.

If the operation of one *purging* dose prove successful, let it be quickly follow'd by more : for you must never expect to obtain a lasting Peace by granting truce to the enemy.

IV.

The strength of the medicines, that are prescrib'd, must be proportion'd to the quantity of water that is to be expell'd by them. The infusion of *Crocus Metallorum* will perform that work effectually, as also Syrup of Buck-thorn, or the Decoction of the Inner-Rind of the Elder.

V.

But if this Disease be an effect of a Consumption of the Lungs, or of the Corruption of some of the other Entrails, or if it be occasion'd by a preposterous cure of the French Pox, or proceeds from a Cancerous disposition of the blood : in every one of these cases you must abstain from all manner of *Purgatives*, and instead of them substitute *Diuretics*, which give great ease, especially to women, who by reason of the womb cannot conveniently bear Purgation : And (which is the main point) let the Patient be admonish'd to have recourse to Travelling and the Change of Air.

VI.

Whatsoever the indication be, *Wormwood* ought

sought to enter into the composition of all the medicines that are prescrib'd against the Dropsie.

VII.

The Wine is hurtful in most Diseases, it is useful in this, because it restores the Vital Ferment, and corroborates the blood.

VIII.

Spirit of Wine is always noxious to Hydro-pical persons.

IX.

For ordinary drink the Patient may profitably make use of Wormwood Wine, or of one prepar'd with Wormwood, Garlick, or Elecampane, together with Horse-Radish Roots, Scum of Grass, Sage, Stone-Rue, Agrimony, &c.

All cold and Watry things are hurtful, as Spring-water, Juleps, Small Beer, Barley-water, &c.

X.

All external Remedies are ineffectual, saving only Spirit of Juniper and Spirit of Wine.

XI.

Avoid Bleeding as you would the Plague, I have known Scarification to give ease, but I am of opinion that the Disease was rather an *Ansarca* than a true *Ascites*.

XII.

In the cure of this Disease, we may sometimes observe, that Fortune assists the Bold, and abandons the Timorous: but the event is always doubtful, and the success on either side uncertain.

XIV.

XIV.

As in a Consumption, vulgar Remedies are sometimes found to be most effectual, so also in this Disease, we are taught by frequent Experience, that the Preparations of *Sparrowwood*, *Elder*, *Dwarf Elder*, and *Jusapex*, surpass all other modiciates in Vertue and Efficacy.

XV.

Mix the Powder of *Yeast* with the Roots of *Jalap*, and every day augment the Dose. Thus, if you shall think fit to exhibite six Scruples of the Powder of *Yeast* with a Scruple of *Jalap*, you may the next time give half a Scruple of the same Powder with the former Dose of *Jalap*.

Of the Jaundice.

It is to be observ'd both of the *Jaundice* and *Jaunty*, that they that are troubled with the one, are yet also to be troubled by the other.

IX.

This Disease is more easily cur'd, when it comes without a Fever, than when it is accompanied both with that, and an Atrophy, or Pining away of the Body.

III.

A Vomit is very necessary in this Distemper, for expelling the Vitiated Ferment; after which it will be convenient to exhibite

thrice every day about four Spoonfuls of *Ti-
man's Water* against the *Furuncle*; adding to
every Dose four and twenty Drops of *Tin-
ture of Steel*.

Of Erysipelas.

I.

Bleeding is necessary in all inflammations.

II.

Purgatives are always hurtful during the
Height of the Inflammation.

III.

Shun every thing that is Cold, also *Anger*
and *Fear*.

IV.

Let the outward Remedies that are us'd to
be mild and gentle, such as *Rob of Elder* (the
Countriman's Treacle), *Elder-flower water*,
with a little *Spirit of wine* distill'd with *Trea-
cle*, or *Camphorated*.

V.

Mynsicht's Powder against Erysipelas, and *Pur-
ge of Liquorish* apply'd with *Hemp* is of admi-
rable Efficacy, especially when women's
breasts are affected with Erysipelas.

Of the Quinsy.

I.

You must never forget to order the Patient to be let blood under the Tongue, and in the Arm also, if you come in time, or (if it shall be found convenient) in the Foot.

II.

The Quinsy must be heedfully distinguish'd from the swelling and inflammation of the Tonsils; for the former is cur'd by *Scorbutic*, but the latter by *Antiscorbutical* medicines.

III.

They that have been once seiz'd with this distemper, are commonly obnoxious to it ever after.

IV.

All Cold things are extremely hurtful to those that are troubl'd with a Quinsy.

V.

The same is also true of *Purgatives*.

VI.

Rest is absolutely necessary for the inflam'd Parts: Let the Patient therefore speak little, neither must he irritate his Throat with *Gargarisms*, but rather only hold them in his mouth.

VII.

There is hardly a better Remedy for preservation, than an *Issue* open'd in the Arm.

VIII.

Gentle Subrifer have the advantage of all other Remedies whatsoever.

Of the Pleurisy, and Peripneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs.

I. If the Blood that is taken from the Patient, by opening of a Vein, immediately turn to a Curd, tis a certain sign that the operation ought to be several times repeated.

II. The quantity of the Blood that is extracted at one time must still be small, even when the Condition of the Patient requires frequent Bleeding.

III.

In a Malignant Pleurisy Bleeding cannot be administered without danger, tho' we are sometimes forced to give way to custom.

IV.

He that judges one that is sick of a Pleurisy, takes a very probable way to put an end to his Disease and Life together.

V. Epist. 222 has kill'd many, who might have otherwise withstood the Effects of the Disease.

VI.



VI.

Whatsoever is profitable for the cure of a *Dysentery*, is also good against a *Pleurisy*.

VII.

Mild *Sudorifics* perfect the cure. inso much that *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* alone may supply the place of all other Remedies.

VIII.

Trust not much to *Opistes*, for they are faithless Remedies.

IX.

Physicians talk much of a *Paracentesis*; or incision made between the fourth and fifth Ribs; but who will adventure to try so doubtful an experiment?

X.

He that is well instructed in the method of curing an Inflammation of any one of the Entrails, or Solid Parts, is sufficiently qualify'd to undertake the cure of any inflammation whatsoever.

Of Ophthalmia, or the Inflammation of the Eyes.

I.

Chirurgical Remedies are effectual in this case; such as *Bleeding*, *Scarifying*, *Blistering*, *Plasters*, *Issues*, *Setons*, and the Application of *Leesher* to the Temples.

II.

The necessity of *Purgation* can never be

more strongly indicated, than 'tis in this
Distemper.

III.

The Cold Air is extremely hurtful to the
Eyes.

IV.

Alum, white Vitriol, and Tasty may be judiciously
call'd the Soul of the Eyes.

Of Hemorrhagy, or Bleeding.

I.

Hors Dung (how foul and loathsome soever
it may seem to be) is yet a sure and pre-
sented Remedy, both outwardly and inwardly.

II.

Purgatives are rarely attended with good
Effects.

III.

All the Preparations of *Vitriol* promise
aectual Assistance, whether they be us'd ex-
ternally or internally.

IV.

Bleeding must never be neglected; but it
ought to be administer'd sparingly.

Of an Empyema.

I.

Seeing the Blood that is once extravasated,
whether by a Bruise, Fall or blow, doth
im-

immediately contract Putrefaction, it must be quickly and seasonably discut'd; which is very successfully perform'd by *Diuretics*, and, if the Patient be not very weak, by mild *Sudorifics*; as, for example *Crabs Eyes*, the *Blood* of a *Fie-Geat* with water of *Elder*, *Flower* of *Oberuss*, *Sperma Ceti*, &c.

II.

Bleeding must never be omitted, at the beginning of the Disease.

III.

After *Expectoration* let the Patient drink the *Decoctions* of *Pectoral Vulnerary Plants*, among which *Scabiosa* and *Ground-Ivy* are eminently useful.

IV.

If there be a *Fever*, let him use *Febrile Antiseptics* for several days.

V.

Antisepticum Diaphoreticum is the Comfort and Refuge of *Empyemated Persons*. The Dose is one Dram, with *Flower* of *Orin*.

VI.

The *Puncture*, or *Incision*, must be either performed at the first, or not at all.

Of Spitting of Blood.

I.

Bleeding is always necessary, and *Purgation* never safe.

II.

II.

The *Electuary of Conserve of Roses and Seeds of Hen-bane*, mention'd by Mr. Boyle in his *Philosophical Experiments*, gives present ease.

III.

But since that *Electuary* only binds, you must in the mean time prescribe some medicine to dissolve the clotted Blood; such as *Crabs Eyes*.

IV.

The use of *Wine* must be absolutely prohibited.

V.

The sick Person must be admonish'd to speak little, or not at all.

VI.

The Smoak of *Tobacco* is extremely hurtful to those that spit Blood.

VIII.

Seeing this Disease is apt to degenerate into a Consumption, it is highly convenient to prescribe such things as may prevent an ulceration, namely, *Vulneraries* that are somewhat *astringent*, such as *Ground-Ivy*, *Plantain*, *Exfoliate* and *Winter-greens*.

VIII.

It is convenient for all those that are troubled with Spitting of Blood, and also for Consumptive Persons, to sleep longer than usually.

Of Suppression of Urine.

His Disease has often, its Root in the Nephritic Mach: Hence all these Remedies are convenient that assist their operations in the first passages, as Crabs Eyes, Turpentine, Juice of Lemon, Mineral Water, and various Sort of Salts.

II.

Sometimes bleed'g is very necessary, especially when the Venae appear distended: It may be administer'd either in the Arm, or in the Foot.

III.

Let all the Diuretics that are us'd be mild and gentle.

IV.

The Reins and Urinary Passages are very effectually help'd by Clysters, which may be made of a Carminative Decoction with Turpentine, Flaxseed, Salt of Tartar, &c. or of Harshness facilitated.

V.

Some Wine is usually both Diuretic and Rheumatical: and therefore it will be very convenient to infuse in it a little Harshness Sherry's Drug, and having strain'd it out, to give the Patient now and then a Spoonful or two of it to drink.

VI.

Lastly, the granules some assistance in this

During the Progress of the Disease, let Consider the Due Preparation of matter be joyn'd with all the Remedies that are prescrib'd, to strengthen the Nerves, and prevent an Epilepsy.

VIII.

In the Small-Pox, and Eruptive, and the Eruptions of Children, the Physicians must use ways to enquire whether the patient perspire freely; for in all these Diseases, a retention of Urine is a very dangerous Symptom.

IX.

Consider diligently whether the Passage of the Urine be obstructed by Clotted Blood, Gums, tough mucus matter, Catarrhus, &c.

X.

Of the stone in the Kidneys.

I.

Let it be the constant care of the Physician to keep the Patient's Belly loose, as well in the time of the Fit, as out of it.

II.

Hence all the Laxative medicines that are profitably prescribed for Hypochondriacal persons, are also good for such as are troubled with the Stone.

III.

All Bile things are useful in this Disease.

IV.

Strong Diuretics, if they be administered in the Paroxysm, exasperate the Pain, kindle

the Blood, and offend the Stomach, and out
of the Fit, they stiff the Reins, and promote
the Breeding of the Stone.

VJ

Diarrhies are also to be avoided, when the
Kidneys are ulcerated, in which case the Pre-
parations of *Turpentine* are of notable Effi-
cacy.

VI

Others will use Medicines that are com-
monly said to make the passages slippery, but
rather alloy the Sharpness of the Urine, such
as *Oil of sweet Almonds*, *Emulsion*, *Paracelsus's
Dissolution* and *Chylus*, are the only sure and
safe Remedies in the Paroxysm.

VII

All *Cathartic* Medicines, especially such
as are prepar'd with *Cinnamon*, are advised
Hence, that which gives ease in the Stone, is
also good for those that are troubled with
the Stone in the Kidneys.

VIII

During the whole Progress of the Stone,
let the Stomach be perpetually in your view;
for the original Seat of the Disease is
always always lodg'd there.

IX

The daily use of *Tea* is an excellent Preser-
vative from the Stone.

X

It will be convenient also for prevention,
to exhibit a Pessary in the Spring, or Autumn.

Of the Stone in the Bladder.

I. If you are forc'd to have recourse to Incision, you cannot choose a safer method than that of the famous French Jewell, who without any troublesome Preparations, or so much as using any Remedy, performs the Operation with a straight Knife, by the side of the Perineum, making a very small wound. He first makes the Patient walk a little, and then orders him to sit down in a Surgeon's lap, without any Binding or Ligature. Afterwards putting two of his Fingers into the Fundament, without the least violence, he by degrees thrusts forward the Stone out of the Bladder into his neck, and immediately cures the Incision. Having taken care the Stone be put back the Neck of the Bladder, and so hinders the Urine from flowing out of the wound. And after all he restores the Patient to perfect health, in the space of some days. This Art is mentioned by *Arbucius* in his 2. lib. c. 1. lib. 1.

Of Pissing of Blood.

Rollin & *Ward*'s Description are sufficient for the cure of this symptom.

(677)

II.

II.
The Institute also sells a full range of
medicinal products from the field of modern
Medicine.

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IV.

IV. *War in the April may do good service.*

Of the Dying and Strangely.

ALL the Preparations of Chantrel are
useful.

A due regard is to be had to the stomach.

III.

Carminative Medicines, or such as break
and dissolve Wind, are good; for they break
the cramp.

IV.

RECEIVED AND INDEXED

Of Catarrhs, or Defluxions.

THE Celebrated Remedies for these Dis-
tempers are *Ureas*, *Distilling*, *Phlores*,
Salivary and *Sulfurization*.

Among Opates, the Pills de Sydrac, and

As *Cassia* are deservedly commended. *Pew*
Woods and *Theriac* *Woods* are also peculiar
 for.

III.

Let such as are subject to *Catarrhs* abstain
 from eating *suppers*.

VI.

Among *specific* medicines, the Preparati-
 ons of *Sassafras* Wood deserve particular
 praise: As the *Essence* of *Sassafras* Wood, with
Spirit of *Wine* *Tincture* &c. The *Wine* of the
 same Wood, prepar'd with *Wine*, which is also
 an excellent *Stomachic*.

Of the Dropsy of the Head.

I.

Sometimes there appears a swelling in the
 Heads of new-born Infants, which pro-
 ceeds not from serous humors, but from the
 blood that hath been extravasated during a
 laborious and painful birth. It is cur'd, ei-
 ther by *Incision*, or by the Application of
crystalline *Vulnery* plants, ty'd in a bag, and
 boild in *Wine*, with the addition of a little
Spirit of *Wine*. Beware therefore that you
 mistake not this symptom for a true *Hydro-*
cephalus or Dropsy of the Head.

II.

Sassa Root works very effectually; and
 may be given even to Infants, from half a
 Grain to one, two or more Grains.

Outwardly a dry Pomentation is convenient made of the powder of saffron, and of Camphire.

Of Watching.

The washing of the Feet with a Decoction of Dates, or Raisins and the Heads of Peas gives great relief.

Opiates are so far from procuring Sleep infallibly, that sometimes they serve only to disturb the Patient's repose, and make him pass the night more uneasily, than he might have done without them.

Opiate medicines ought always to be taken at night, never in the morning.

A large Dose of new Frank taken at the time of going to bed, rarely fails to work successfully on persons of a Cold Constitution.

But *Theriacal Colic* gives greater hopes of success, if the Patient be able to bear it. The Dose is about four or six grains, to be taken at night.

Electuaries made with Madderly Wine, or Milk, and taken at night, procures Sleep to aged persons.

VII.
 For now are convenient, for Hot Consti-
 tutions.

VIII.

Whereas Women in Child-bed are often
 tormented with watching, the best way to
 give them ease is to anoint their Temples
 with the Marrow of the Shin bones of a Goat,
 and the Soles of their Feet with Goat's
 grease.

IX.

Wormwood Wine prepared with Fennel is
 an excellent Procurement of sleep.

Of the Vertigo, or Swimming of the Head.

I.
 ALL Epileptic Remedies are profitable and
 in this Case.

II.

There is hardly a more noble Remedy
 than a Vomit; when it may be exhibited
 without offending the womb.

III.

Many Vertiginous Persons that were great
 Drunkards of Wine have been helped by open-
 ing a Vein in the Arm.

IV.

Give always such Remedies as respect the
 first Passage.

of *Jaundice* frequently taken, but in
 small Doses, with *Syrup of Marsh-Mallows*, is
 deservedly reckon'd among specific Reme-
 dies.

Of the *Epilepsy*, or *Falling Sick-
 ness*.

I. IN this Disease, the Physician ought to make
 trial of Divers Noble and Powerful Reme-
 dies; as (1) Bleeding in several parts of the
 Body; (2) the application of *Leeches* to the
 Fundament; (3) repeated *Punctures*; (4) an
Issue in the Arm, and a *Scissure* in the neck; (5)
 the applying of an actual *Cautery* (or red
 hot Iron) to the Crown of the Head, keep-
 ing the Ulcer open for a considerable time.

II. Every *Purgative Dose* ought to have a large
 mixture of *marsh-mallows* juice, or *Extract* of
Opium. Grains of R.

III. The Decoctions of the *Salsaparilla* *Roots*
 are always profitable.

IV. There are innumerable specific Remedies
 commended by Physicians, but few deserve
 that Title; I prefer those that follow before
 all others, namely, *Cinnamon*, the *Essence* of
Mustard, the *Powder* of an *Asafoetida*, and *Spirit*
 of *Wine* of *Opium*.

Fevers are more subject to Epilepsies than
 Men, but with less danger; for they are also
 more easily cur'd.

In sucking children, the source of this
 Disease is almost always in the first Stomach
 Febr. Hence Carminatives, Clysters, and such
 Medicines which are of great efficacy in this case.

Of the Apoplexy.

Let a strong Emetic be immediately pour-
 ed into the Patient's mouth; as six Grains
 of the Emetic Syng, or six Grains of Vomiting
 Zetiv.

If Aletting be omitted, the Physician is ac-
 cused of Neglect; if it be unsuccessfully ad-
 minister'd he exposes himself to the hatred of
 the common people.

Let a sharp and (for Example an) Astringent
 Clyster be speedily injected.

Let an actual Canery be applied to the
 Crown of the Head, and Nape of the Neck.

Let the soles of the Feet be rubb'd with
 such Lin Medicines.

VI.

Take Elixen Cloths, steep them in highly Rectified Spirit of Wine, and apply them to the Region of the Stomach.

VII.

After the Fit is over, let the Patient be perspired; let a Julep be applied, an *Issue* should be promoted, Purgatives and *Emetics* exhibited, and the Brain and Nerves corroborated.

VIII.

Glasses and *Sticks* are excellent Remedies for aged persons.

Of the Palsy.

I.

Bleeding is seldom wont to help Paralytic persons.

II.

Something should always be added to the composition of Purgatives, to heighten their Force, and quicken their Operation. They ought likewise to be *Mercurial*, that is, to partake of *Mercurius Dulcis*, unless when corrosive salts are predominant in the body, which usually happens in *Spasmodic* Palsies, and such as come after the *Colic*; in both which cases the *Mercurius Dulcis* degenerates into *Sublimates* or *precipitates*.

III.

Bark deserves to be placed in the first and chiefest Rank of all *Remedies*.

whether they be Natural, or Artificially prepared of Sulphur, Saltpetre and Air-bath.

IV.

These ought to be preceded by a due use of Universals; such are all purging, Purgative and opening Remedies.

V.

Sage-wine sparingly drunk, and Tincture of Ales with Cyperus, deserve an honourable Rank among Specifics.

Of Pain.

I.

Pain is usually followed by Inflammation, and Suppuration.

II.

Be cautious and prudent in the use of Remedy; there is not a safer Remedy than our London Plaster, with the Addition of Diacordium, or Treacle; for it never exacerbates the Pain, from what cause soever it may be supposed to proceed.

Of the Tooth-Ach.

It is convenient to let the Patient bleed in the Head, or even under the Tongue.

The Belly must be kept in good Temper.

Sometimes a medicine may be exhibited to
 cure watchful humors: & this is a very
 safe Remedy.

III.

The Teste is sometimes an infallible
 sign of Corruption, as most women will ac-
 knowledge.

IV.

Now some secret ways to apply a Remedy
 are these.

V.

New Treble outwardly apply'd gives no
 small ease.

VI.

The Pain may be effectually allay'd by
 holding in the mouth the All-male Water,
 or the Water made by a col-
 d infusion of the Flowers of the Lily of the
 Valley newly gather'd.

VII.

The Curiosity of the Pain may be also
 removed by putting a little oil into the
 lower Tooth.

VIII.

Many have receiv'd benefit by the smoke
 of Eucalyptus Leeks, which they call upon live
 Coals, and draw the Fume into their Mouth:
 This Remedy is most effectual, when the
 Pain proceeds from Worms.

IX.

All Cold, Wind and Stagnant things are

Of the Head-Ach.

I.
THE Belly must be made to perform its daily office.

II.
This Disease is for the most part by Cause, being rarely Essential, save in the Pox and Scurvy: So that you can hardly ever err in giving a Purgative, unless to women.

XII.
The cure is considerably promoted by the use of Clysters.

IV.
'Tis the receiv'd and prevalling custom to administer Purgatives by way of Pills, to be taken at night: 'twill be convenient to add *Mercurius dulcis*.

V.
Arteriotomy, or the opening of an Artery in the Temples and the applying of a Blistering Plaster behind the Ears, are the great and Noble Remedies of this Disease.

VI.
The opening of a vein in the Forehead, Hand, or Toe, can never be unsuccessfully administer'd.

VII.
Opium can only work a Palliative cure and that not without Danger of being quickly follow'd by a more grievous *Relapse*, or some *Lethargic Distempers*.

The best Remedy is Never to Eat or
Sally.

Wine is an enemy to the Head.

The Liquid Compositions, that are pro-
scribed to be externally apply'd to the Part
affected, are suspected by many, and that not
without reason: but I approve of Frontlets
made of Flowers of Corn-poppies, Denshy,
Cassias, Roses, Poplar, tops of Dill, Peach-ker-
nels, &c. if they be apply'd dry to the Fore-
head.

In intermitting Fevers, let a Linnen Cloth
doubl'd, and dip'd in Rose-Water be frequently
laid upon the Temples.

When the Head-Ach proceeds from a cold
cause, and Pituitous Humors, it is cur'd by
the Application of spirituous things, as Spi-
ritus Camphoratus, Charles the first's Cephalic
Water, Tincture of Callicoreum, or the Plaster of
Frogs with Mercury.

Of the Pain of the Eyes.

LET the Patient shun the Light, and the
Rays of the Sun, as also cold and sharp
things.

II.

Great ease may be expected from the outward Application of little Bags stuffed with the Flowers of *Eye bright*, *Blue-bottles*, *Chamomill*, and the Tops of *Dill*, and sprinkled with *Spirit of Wine*.

Of Pain of the Ears.

I.

Cold and Sharp things are enemies to the Ears.

II.

The most convenient way of using the ingredients for a *Fomentation*, is to rye them in a Bag, and having boild them in *Milk*, to put them into the Ears.

Of the Gout.

I.

LET the Patient always take something for prevention, before the *Equinoxial Solstices*.

II.

Strong *Cathartics*, and hot *Sudorifics* rarely succeed well.

III.

I approve of gentle *Laxatives*, or loosening medicines, as for example, *Infusions*, and *Emollient Pills*.

IV.

IV.

Why may not *Pemix* be useful in this Disease, since it proceeds originally from a deprav'd Digestion?

V.

The whole cure depends on a nice observation of an exactly regular Diet, with relation to the six things that are call'd *Ver natural*; the consideration of which makes me despise all other Remedies but such as are *Stomachal*.

VI.

Milk is the surest Refuge of Persons that are trouble'd with the Gout; but if the Patient dislike this method, let him have recourse to *Syrabus*'s *Bitter Electuary*, both in the Paroxysm, and after it is over; for all *Bitter* things are *Stomachal*, and corroborate the Bowels.

VII.

In process of time the Gout makes way for a *Dropsy*; hence it is convenient to prescribe those medicines that are usually call'd *Hepatic*, *Bilious*, and *Opening Remedies*.

VIII.

Let the Patient abstain from Wine, and for ordinary Drink make use of the Tincture of *Sarsaparilla*, or *Ale* prepar'd with the shavings of *Claybury*, *Elecampore*, *Gervaseus* and *Genesim*.

IX.

Wedelins's *Carminative Essence*, or the *Camphire Spirit of above Ingredients*, or the *Tincture of Tarter with Opium*, are of admirable efficacy, in the Paroxysm.

X.

The more Issues you make, the more effectual they will be, because it is a Disease of the Joints.

Of the Running Gout.

I.

Scheffer's Gout Pills, (the Dose of which is about fifteen grains), and a sudorific mixture of Treacle, Elder flower water, white Juniper, Tincture of Tartar, Juice of Marsh-Mallows, and a few drops of Tincture of Opium, will quickly tame this monster.

II.

Outwardly, I approve of a Plaster made of Brooklime, Soap, Cow's Dung, and Earthworms.

Of the various Diseases of the Sight.

I.

LET Opthalmic, or Opthalmic Pills be administered always in the Wain of the Moon.

II.

Issues, Scarifying, and Issues are contraindicated.

The

III.

The internal Remedies are such as are good for the Stomach, and Head; as Sage, Eye-bright, Rosemary Flowers, &c.

IV.

Among the external Remedies or Eye-salves, *Opimoid Infusions* are eminently useful.

Of the Diseases of the Hearing.

I.

THE fore-mention'd *Chirurgical Remedies* may be us'd also in these Distempers.

II.

The opening of a Vein in the *Thumb* is very effectual.

III.

Let spirituous things be dropt into the Ear, as the *Water of Magnatimity*, the *Queen of Hungaria's Water*, *Spirits of Wine Sassafrated*.

Of Phrensies.

I.

LET a Vein be open'd in the *Foot*, and the same Operation again repeated.

II.
Let Blistering Plasters be apply'd to the
Wrists.

III.
Let the Soles of the Feet be anointed
with Revulsive medicines, as with Must-
ard, Cabbage-Leaves, Brine, and Tar.

IV.
Let resolving and dissolving Chiura be ap-
ply'd to the Head; as Pigeons, or Hens Key-
-cut allunder.

V.
The most noble and effectual internal
Remedies are gentle Acids, Cinnamon Powders,
and Emulsions.

Of Madness.

I.
Strong Vomits are useful.

II.
Plentiful Bleeding is profitable.

III.
Sleep must by all means be procur'd.

IV.
Mad persons are able to bear the strongest
Remedies: hence it is that Quacks and Mount-
ebanks are sometimes more successful in
the Cure of this Disease, than Rational Phy-
sicians.

V.
Let the Patient use very instead of ordi-
nary Drink.

Of the Biting of a Mad Dog.

I.

THE Ulcers must be kept open a great while.

II.

This Disease is very treacherous, and therefore the use of Sarcotics must be continued for several Weeks.

III.

For specifics see *Tumors & Glandulæ*.

Of the Hypochondriacal Passion, and Scurvy.

I.

All that has been said of the vicious Distribution of the Chyle might be perpetually repeated here.

II.

The Belly must always be kept loose, which may be conveniently done by the following medicines, viz. *Weidellius's Pills*, *See Schröder's*, *See Schröder's Hypochondriacal Pills*, *Mysel's Pills* for curing melancholy, *Quercet's Tartareous Pills*, the *Franco's Alkali Pills*, *Whey* prepar'd with *Raffus*, *Whey* prepar'd with *Raffus* and *Sassaparilla*, all *Tartareous* things, &c.

III.

The Drinking of *Mineral Waters* causeth
15 Hypo-

Hypochondriacal Persons, but 'tis hurtful,
and less dangerous in a confirmed Scurvy.

IV.

The Opening of the Vein call'd *Saſonel-*
la is universally commended.

V.

All Hypochondriacal Persons are troubled
with wind; and on that Score *Clysters* are ve-
ry convenient.

VI.

Let a *Pomix* be administer'd every Spring.

VII.

Among specific medicines there are some
of the most celebrated; the preparations of
Serpi, *Salts*, and *Balsamic Remedies*, and par-
ticularly all the Preparations of *Sassafras*,
which belongs to the *Pine Tree*, *Arcanon*,
Empoison, *Black*, *Antidistillation*, *Machin's*
Agarick &c.

VIII.

All Scurbutical Persons have weak Sto-
machs, for the Cure of which Symptom they
can hardly use better Remedies, than *Ginger*
candied in *India*, *glysters* and *Malmsey*
Wine.

IX.

The medicines that are good against *Cop-
pulation*, and the Distiles of *shon* &c.
may be safely and probably given to those
that are troubled with the Scurvy.

Of the Gonorrhæa.

I. In this Disease, he that purges well, will be cured.

II.

You must not proceed to the use of *Astringents*, till after Purgation.

III.

Every Purging Dose should consist of *Castor Oil*.

IV.

If there be an Ulceration in the Uterus, it will be convenient to use Medicaments which may be made of the *Dissolve of Eggs*, *Water of unsat'd Lime*, *Spirits of Elder Flowers*, *Tincture of Marsh-Mallows*, and *Flax Seed*.

Of Suppression of the Courses.

I. It is convenient to let blood in the Arm, during the time of the Moon's Encrease; and in the Fast, before the New Moon.

II.

Let the Patient be purg'd with *Stoic Medicines*; and since this Disease and the *Cancer* are both cur'd after the same manner, you may prescribe a *Diet-drink* or *Physic*.

al Wine made with *Hepatic* and *Splanetic* Ingredients.

III.

When the usual Time of the Flowing of the Courses is at hand, let the Patient be admonish'd by all means to abstain from Cold Drink, and all Cold and lowre things, and carefully to avoid *Anger*, *Grief* and *Fear*.

IV.

In this Disease the principal care of the Physician is due to the stomach: Hence, every thing that is good for the *stomach*, is also good for the *Womb*; save only *Acids*.

V.

The most eminent Specifics are *Ambro*, *Glauber* and *Myrh*, with all the various Preparations of them.

VI.

All the medicines that are appropriated to the *Nerves*, and *Brain* are also convenient for the *Womb*.

Of the Whites, or White Flux.

I.

THIS Disease is cur'd like a *Gonorrhoea*, that common maxim being equally applicable to both, that *he that purges well, cures well*.

II.

Bleeding is also profitable.

III.

III.

The main thing to be consider'd in the
work of a Physician.

IV.

Excess of Harshness, Indigestion and
Acrid Humours, are of great Necessity in
Dysentery.

Many have recover'd Benefit by Drinking
sweet Water.

VI.

Harsh Medicines make way for an ill
Habit of Body, and Fevers.

Of the Suffocation of the Womb.

I.

Whatsoever is wont to cause Hypochondria-
cal Persons, may be given with good
success to Hysterical Women.

II.

All Purging Medicines are hurtful; but
Clsters are very profitable.

III.

Let the Patient be admonish'd to shun, as
the very Plague, all Sweet, Sour, and Cold
things, Fragrant Smells, Anger, and Fear.

IV.

Let a Vesic be forthwith administer'd; and
by so doing you shall drive away the Fit.

V.

VI.

VII.

During the Progress of yammering, have recourse to all the Remedies which Epileptic Persons are wont to be reliev'd.

The Physician may content himself with a small number of medicines; as Spirit of Armoniac, Mint-Water, Camireal Water, Lavender's, Elixir of Fluxor, Symplic's of Pearls, Ferula Bryonia, Castoreum and others.

Of the Diseases of Women that are great with Child.

Fear, Anger, Falls, Bleeds, and all stinking smells are apt to cause Abortion.

There is not a better Remedy than Bleeding, if it be admister'd when the Woman has gone about half her time.

During the first month, something may be given to promote Digestion; but the Opacities and Vomiting that are wont to be troublesome about this time, may be wholly due to the course of nature, unless the urgency of circumstances require the assistance of a Physician.

All Diarrheas are dangerous.

V.
The Cough may be cur'd with the Pills of
Stony, Marsh and Laidlum Opium.

VI.

Sometimes they may be refresh'd and
comforted with spirituous things, such as
Longius's Epileptic Water, Aqua Mirabilis,
[Blind] Cherry, Laidlum, Bals-
um Embryonum, Spanish Wine, &c.

VII.

All *ill and Vicious* things are hurtful.

Of Hard Labour, or Travel- ling with Child.

I.
NO Rhetorick is to be given to expel
the Fetus, before all things be in a rea-
diness for the Birth, that is, till after the
flowing out of the Waters, and the open-
ing of the mouth of the womb.

II.

The Calficness of the Belly increases
the Difficulty of the Birth, which may be
effectually remedied by the use of *Chylus.*

III.

When the Infant presents it self in a wrong
and preter-natural posture, it were useless
to give Expelling Rhetorick.

IV.

All Pains are not the Pains of Travelling
for there are some that are commonly call'd

Bastard, or Illegitimate Pains, and are thought to be occasion'd by Convulsions of the Intestines, which consequently affect the womb : and 'tis certainly a matter of great importance to distinguish the false from the true Pains.

V.

Cold is a deadly Enemy to Women in this Condition.

VI.

Of all the medicines that promote the Birth, the most excellent are the Preparations of *Amber* and *Chrysokoll*, *Glacis Maria*, *Ventris Borax*, *Mint Water*, *Pambrodel Water*, *Cinnamon Water*, *Laugher's Epilepsii Water*, and *Halsamum Embryonicum*.

VII.

If the Child be dead, 'tis better to take it out by pieces, than to leave it in the Womb to the Destruction of the Mother.

VIII.

If the Infant stick three, or four days in the Birth, you may safely conclude it to be dead.

IX.

The Birth is accelerated by those things that promote the Spirituallency of the blood.

X.

Fomentations, *Baths*, and all other Remedies that are endu'd with a power to relax, by virtue of a *Mollifying* quality, are excellent in this case. And no less effectual are *Drugs* to make the passages slip.



Of Women in Child-bed.

They are to be us'd after the same manner as Persons generally afflicted.

II.

Let something that is *Restorative* be given to the sick Woman, immediately after she is brought to bed, as for example, a Spoonful, or two of warm *Wine*, or *Beer*.

III.

Let her be admitt'd to her pain.

Let her refrain from sleeping soon after her Delivery.

IV.

There is hardly one Disease, with which women lying in Child-bed are afflicted, that is not occasion'd either by some Fever in their *Diet*, or by their taking of *Cold*.

VI.

Cold is the Plague of women, that are lately deliver'd.

VIII.

Abstinence from *Wine* preserves from Fevers.

IX.

Fear is the Root of a Thousand Ills.

The best way for the sick woman to preserve herself from all the Inconveniences to which women in her Condition are expos'd, is to rest in her Bed, with an easy and se-

date mind, and a quiet body, till the Eleventh day after her Delivery.

XI.

'Tis better that the Belly should be somewhat Bound, during the first days, than that she should be loosed, which will bring her to an almost hopeless condition.

XII.

Signs to be avoided in Puerperas.

XIII.

Let all the Patient's Drink be warm.

XIV.

For Colic, Rubella and such Disorders, than those that are hot, even at the same time, when the Patient is tormented with Intense Heat.

XV.

If the Patient be much affected, you may use the Tincture of Opium and Camphire, or such other Remedy as you think fit.

XVI.

As soon as the sick Woman is seir'd with a Fever, your first care must be employ'd about the Lacer, and to prescribe such Remedies as may procure, or at least not retard the Flowing of such Humours, as for example, *Harshers prepared without Salt, Crab's Eyes, Antimonial Diaphoreticum, Chastity of Antimony, and such like, the Vitriol Salts of Harshers and of Amber, the Tinctures of Opium and of Camphire, powdered Water, Wine of Marsh-mallows, Symplic Water, &c.*

XVII.

Some say the Lacer should be used at

ter the appearance of a *Swarm* of *Inflammation* arising from the solution of continuity within the *Uterus*, which is attended first a *Fever* and afterwards *Convulsions*, and *Delirium*.

Every *Woman* that is attacked by a *Fever*, is during the time of her *Exacerbation*, is apt to fall into *Epileptic Fits*. This is a very important Observation, and deserves to be seriously reflected on by *Physicians*, that during the whole progress of the *Cure*, they may make it their business to put every thing in a fit posture to withstand the future *Insults* of a more formidable *Enemy*.

XIX.

The *Milky Fever*, with which women are wont to be infected on the fourth, or sixth day after their *Delivery*, is *Ephemeral*, and yields to *unassisted nature*, terminating in a gentle sweat.

XX.

The *After-pains* proceed either from *Convulsions*, or clotted blood; to ease which, you may prescribe *Elieir Proprietaris Oil of Almonds* newly drawn, and *Sperma Ceti*; Outwardly you may use *Mynsich's Carminative Ingredients*, which may be boll'd in *Vine*, or *Milk* and apply'd warm.

XXI.

For *Engorgements* of the *Breasts* you may prescribe *Rob of Elder* and the *Water of Elder-flowers*; Outwardly let the *Breasts* be gently rub'd with a *Brush* to dissolve the *Milk*, and afterwards you may apply *Mynsich's* pow.

Remedy against Bystanders.

XIII.

The Cold is always harmful.

XIII.

To dry up the Moll you may apply
Cloth try'd with Honey, or a Cere-cloth
of Wax and Oil of Rose, or the Plaster of
Spirits-Corn, or the Plaster of Venice.

FINIS.

Table of the Diseases.

A			
Babes	1	Gallivens	25
Ague Quartan	49	Cough	18
Ague Tertian	44	Gonorrhea	95
Amoebia	82		
Anthrax	20	Defluxion	71
Asphixia	51	Difficult	
Atrophy	59		19
	B V	Diarrhea	34
Belly bound	29	Drinking of a man	93
Belly loose	34	Dropsy	62
Drinking of a man	93	Dropsy of the Liver	78
Stone in the bladder	76	Dysentery	32
Hæmorrhage	70	Dysury	77
Flowing of blood	70		H
Spitting of blood	71	Pain of the Ears	89
Spitting of blood	71	Empyema	79
Steady Flux	28	Epilepsy	81
Swallowing difficult	5	Erysipelas	66
Swelling	44	Inflammation of the	
	C	Uterus	96
Cachexia	82	Pain of the Eyes	87
Cataract	77		E
Suffocating Cataract	10	Fainting fits	20
Cholera	36	Falling sickness	81
Chronical dysentery	1	Fever in General	50
Celiac passion	37	Fever Continual	51
Colic	43	Fever Heftic	53
Consumption	49	Fever Malignant	54
		K	5
		Fe-	

Fever Quartan	47	K	
Fever Tertian	44	Stone in the Kidneys	74
Flux of the Belly	34	L	
Bloody Flux	38	Labour hard	175
Hepatic Flux	40	Lientery	37
Flux of Whites	96	Liver Flux	40
G		Lymphatic	34
Gonorrhoea	59	Inflammation of	68
Gout	88	Lungs	68
Rising Gout	90	M	
H		Madness	90
Ill Habits of Body	62	Hypochondriacal	62
Hemorrhagy	70	leucely	62
Diseases of the Intestines	41	N	
Head-ach	86	Defect of Nourishment	59
Dropsy of the Head	78	O	
Swimming of the Head	86	Ophthalmia	69
Diseases of the Hearing	91	P	
Heart Burning	28	Pain	24
Palpitation of the Heart	20	Palpitation of	20
Hellish Fever	53	Peas	20
Hepatic Flux	40	Palsy	20
Hiccough	9	Peripneumonia	61
Hypochondriacal passion	93	Phrensy	91
Hysterical passion	173	Phthisis	59
I		Piles	41
Jaundice	64	Flowing of Blood	76
Intestine passion	33	Flowing Disflux and	76
Ichuria	73	Flow	76
		Flux	62
		Small Pox	57
		Q	
		Quartan Ague	49
		Quinsy	67

R		Terms, see courses	
74	Running of the reins 95	Terminis Agre	44
75	Rupture 48	Thirst	33
76	Scurvy 93	Thunder	84
77	Spitting of blood 71	Wetness of the feet	80
78	Stomach 31	Wetness of the feet	80
79	Stomach in the bladder 75	Wetness of the feet	80
80	Stomach in the bladder 75	Wetness of the feet	80
81	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
82	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
83	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
84	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
85	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
86	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
87	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
88	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
89	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
90	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
91	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
92	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
93	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
94	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
95	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
96	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
97	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
98	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
99	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80
100	Stomach 77	Wetness of the feet	80

The End of the Table

An account of the Composition of several Remedies prescribed in this Book, which are not mentioned in the London Dispensatory.

Mynsicht's Decoction of Sassafras.

TAKE of *Sassafras* leaves, three drams, *Tartar* dissolved in one dram, let them stand all night in four ounces of *Fennel* water warm'd; in the morning boil them a little, so that the *Tartar* be dissolved; strain in the strain'd liquor, before it grow cold, dissolve six grains of *Manna of Calabria*; then strain again, and add one strain'd of *Fennel* water, and half a scruple of crystallous sugar of *Citrus*, which is thus prepar'd. Take the oily juice press'd out of the external part of fresh *Citrus* pill, and incorporate it with a sufficient quantity of white sugar-maddy.

Mynsicht's Splenetic Decoction, pag. 2.

TAKE Leaves of *Sassa* and of *Soldanella*, or *Sea-Colewort*, of each one ounce; Roots of *Fennel*, *Grass*, *Capers*, *Common Flower-de-luce*, and *Dwarf Elder*, of each three drams; choice

... ..

each one. These Oriental Saffron flowers
have been found in the Gulf States, India,
and other parts of Asia. The flowers are
darker than those of the European variety.
The flowers are also more numerous.

(1010)

Myrrhorys Powder *pag. 8*

Myrrhorys Powder is made of Myrrour, Clove, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, each of them being cut into small pieces, and then beaten to powder.

Take of Myrrour, Clove, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, each of them being cut into small pieces, and then beaten to powder.

Out of the said powder, make a powder, and then mix it with a little of the said Myrrour, Clove, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, each of them being cut into small pieces, and then beaten to powder.

Take of Myrrour, Clove, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, each of them being cut into small pieces, and then beaten to powder.

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(2012)

Salut. Tragacanth, and Starch, of each two
Drams. Gum Arabic, and Gum Pole, properly
burnt Hartshorn, shavings of Ivory, and Red
Kerchie, of each half a Dram: Camphor, two
Drams; Pepper, an ounce and a Half, sugar
six ounces. Mix and make a Powder. L. 1782

I have a small quantity of scrap metal
 about two tons, which I will burn
 charcoal fire, and make a pile.

8 November 1963, Page 10, Column 4

Take of the Root of *Astragal*, *Mertensia*,
Asarum, and *Prunella* each equal parts
Serpentine and white Salt water one pint
Distill in a Bath-maria, and the Spirit will be
Clear, and will reach the bottom of the
of each half a pint of each. Half a pint of
United with the Spirit of each of the
two Drams; Spirit of *Turkey* rectify'd three
ounces, Spirit of *Vin* three ounces, recti-
fy'd Spirit of *Elder* and *Myrtle* berries, of
each eighteen ounces: Mix, digest according
to Art, and filter, then add Salt of *Ammoniac*
one ounce, Camphire two Drams; Digest a-
gain, and keep the Mixture for use. Dose, from
half a Dram to an ounce.

Mya-

Spiritous distillate: Take of the same
white wine spirit of wine, three or four
Drams; Salt of tartar dissolved in water
of the same half an ounce; Mix and Digest
all together thoroughly mixed, then distill
in the Receiver for use.

Electary of Tamarind with Scorb, p. 50

Take of tart-leaves freed from the
five veners, best Cinamon six Drams,
Fennel Seed one Dram, Mastic three
penny, Bonalume, and Digest for seven
ty hours in a warm place, and close stop
vessel. Then press out the liquor, with
which extract the rest of the leaves and cin-
amon seeds, and add to the liquor, in the
the Mash through a straining cloth of
sieve, leave the residue of each
one, Cover of better dry Drams, distill
in the Receiver for Scorb. of each
a Scruple. Mix and make an Electary, Dose
about an ounce.

*Poterius Antibellium, pag 48. See
Bac's Dispensary.*

Nitrum perlatum, p. 53.

Take of Sal-eter dissolved in distilled water
for three or four ounces, Salt of Pearl
dissolved in the like quantity, two ounces, or
an equal quantity to the Niter. Mix the so-
lutions,

Infusion. Consisteth in the percolation of the
 Root of the *Asclepias* with the *Wine* of
 the *Asclepias* for the space of three days.

Spirit of the Root of the Asclepias. p. 116

Distill Spirit is distilled from the *Root* of the
Asclepias half the weight of the *Wine* of the
Asclepias for the space of three days.

Spirit of Wine for the space of three days.

MIXTURE of the *Spirit* of the *Asclepias* with
 the *Spirit* of the *Wine* of the *Asclepias* for
 the space of three days.

Mynsicht's Powder for the *Asclepias*
 p. 117

Take of the *Root* of the *Asclepias* for the
 space of three days, and the *Root* of the
Asclepias for the space of three days, and
 the *Root* of the *Asclepias* for the space of three days,
 and make a *Powder*.

*Potter's Decoction for the Stone in the
 Kidneys.* p. 118

Take Seeds of *Mallows* and *Marjoram*
 of each three Drains, and *Verdier* three
 ounces, the *four great Cold Seeds* of each two
 Drains, nine dry *Figs*, dried *Barley* two
 ounces, *Schistis* in number seven, *Liquorice*
 ras'd six Drains. Boil in two quarts of *Rain-
 water* to the Consumption of one Half.
Make a Decoction. L. 4. Schel.

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